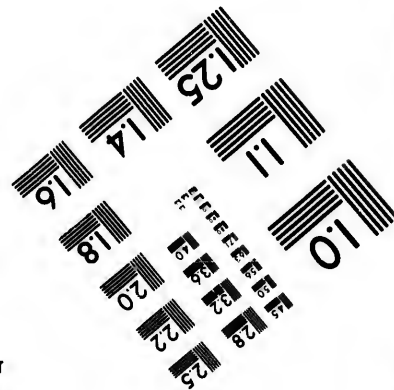
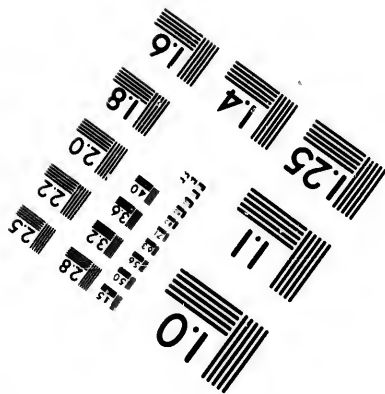
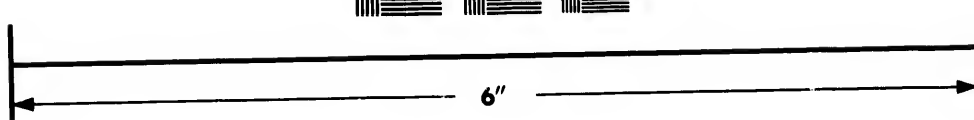
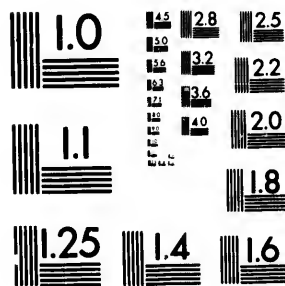


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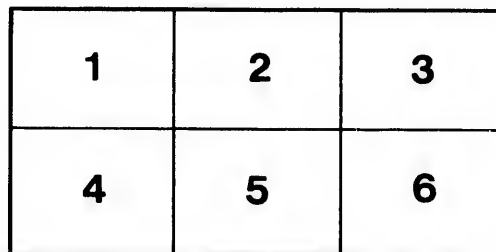
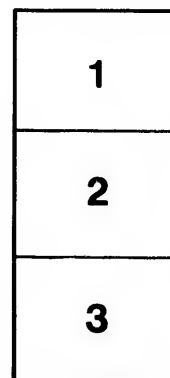
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THE DOOMED CITY!

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CHICAGO

During an Appalling Ordeal!

The J. Demon's Carnival.

THE CONFLAGRATIONS IN THE WEST, SOUTH AND
NORTH DIVISIONS.

Graphic Sketches from the Scene of the Disaster.

PREPARED AND WRITTEN BY A JOURNALIST.

*Chas. G. ...
Care ...*
DETROIT:

PUBLISHED BY THE MICHIGAN NEWS COMPANY,
(W. E. TUNIS,
1871.)

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Should know that Committees of **Business Men** appointed at **Six State and Union Fairs** to determine the merits of competing institutions, have invariably awarded **Diplomas and First Premiums** to the **Mayhew Business College** of Detroit, for the **best system of Book-keeping and Business Practice**. Official reports say: "They are admirably adapted for preparing young men as accountants and for business." Bryant & Stratton Colleges, advertising that they use the "**Mayhew System of Business Study and Practice**," say it is "**much more systematic and complete** than any heretofore in use." Prepare for business, and success is yours. **Go to the best.**

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CHALLENGE! I will place \$500 in the hands of any responsible party whenever any Billiard Table Manufacturer in America is willing to test the merits of his Billiard Tables against mine, as to **Durability, Exact Workmanship and Style, and Durability, Correctness and Quickness of Cushions**, he venturing a like amount on the decision. The Tables and Cushions to be tested by a Committee of impartial and scientific men. My sole object being to convince the public of the superiority of my Tables and Cushions, I further propose that the winner shall dispose of the money won by giving it for some charitable purpose.

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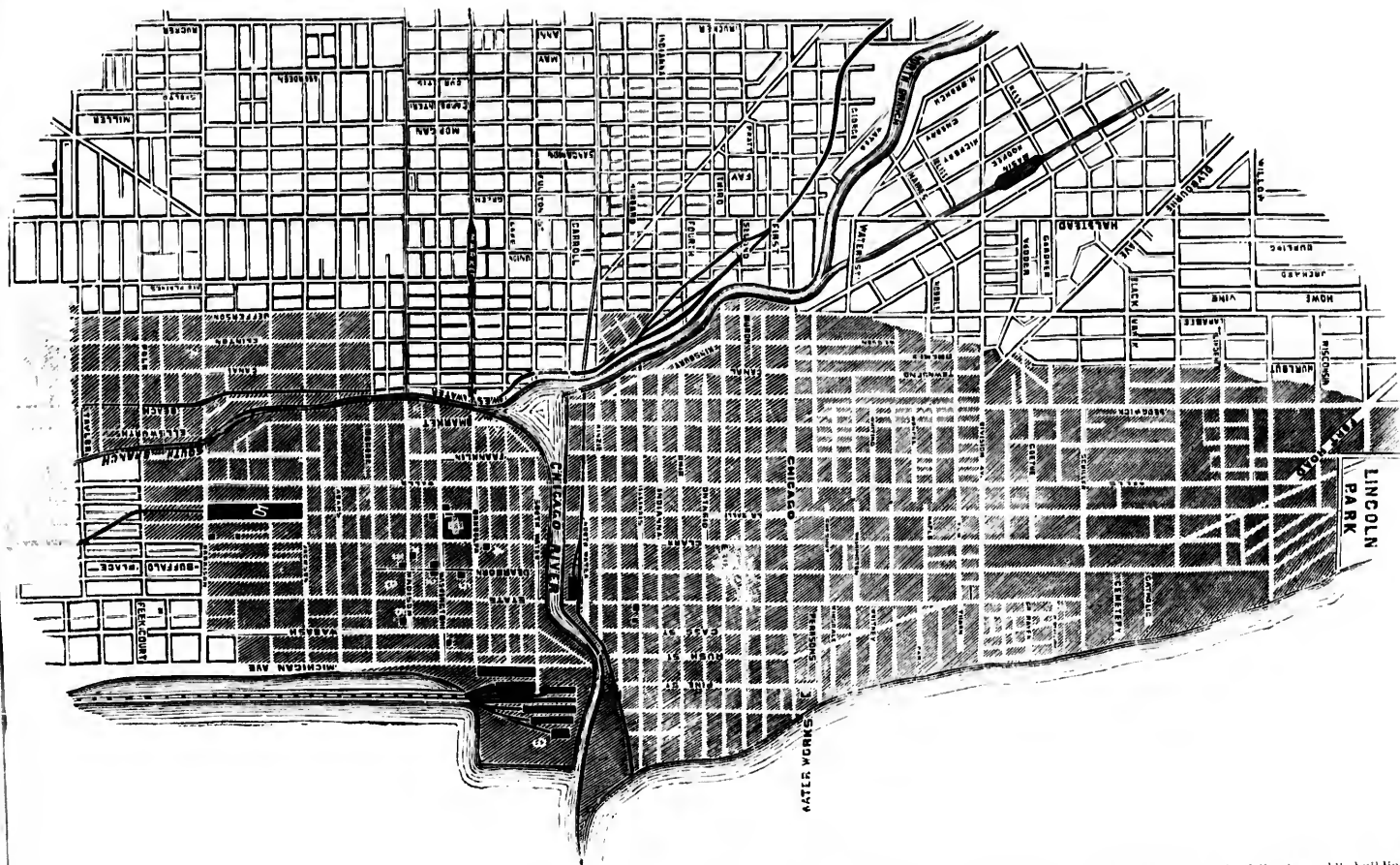
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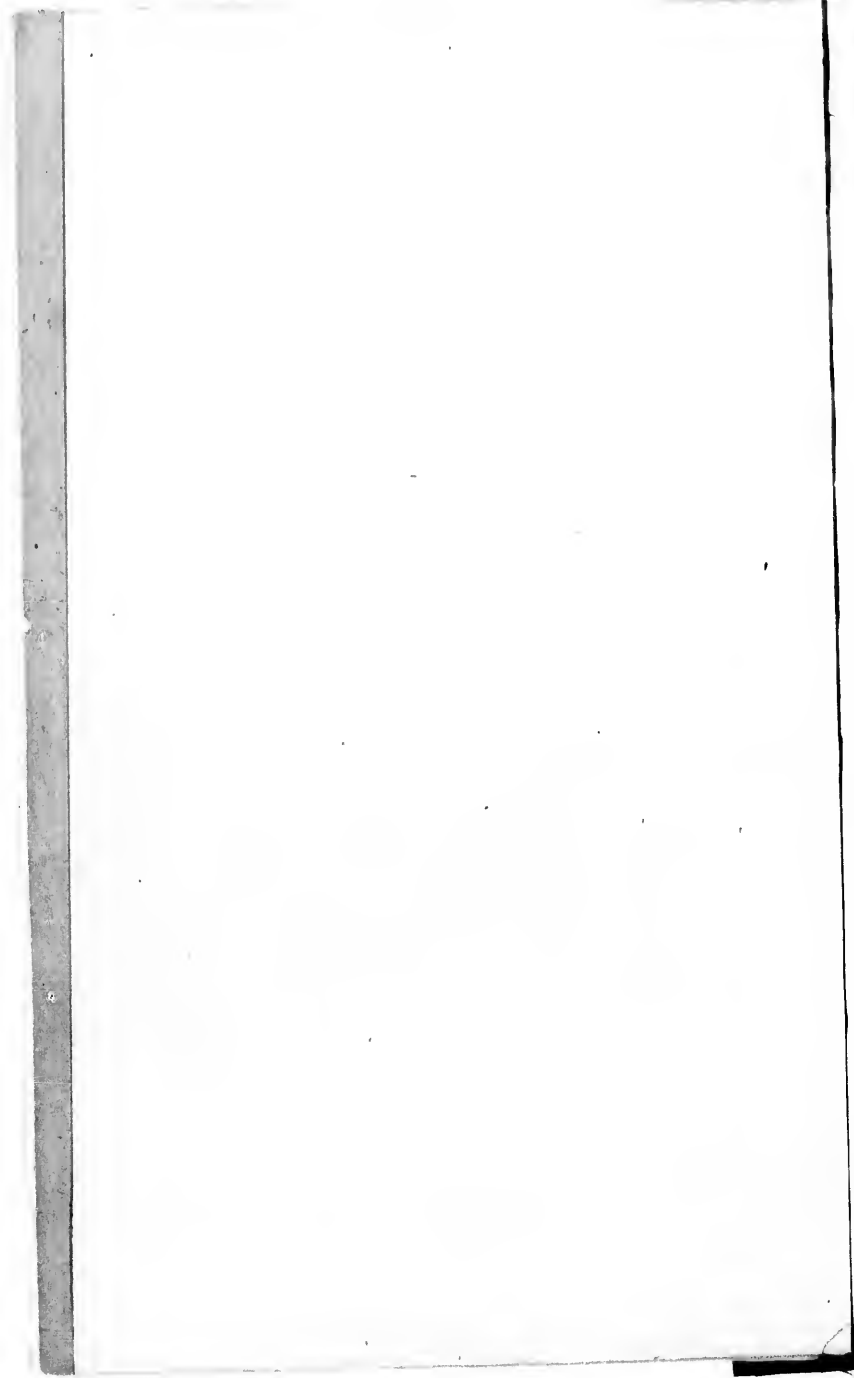


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CHICAGO AFTER THE FIRE.



The above Map, which has been engraved with much care, and approved of by competent local authorities, will be recognized as reliable for purposes of reference. The figures point to the following public buildings: 1. Court House. 2. Coshy Opera House. 3. Post Office and Custom House. 4. Banking and General Offices, opposite "Sherman" corner. 5. Metropolitan M. Church. 6. Booksellers' Row. 7. "Evening Journal" Office. 8. "Tribune" Office. 9. Michigan Central Depot. 10. Rock Island Depot. 11. Fire commenced. 12. Chicago & Rock Island Depot. 13. Northern Indiana & Michigan Southern Depot. The dotted sections point to such buildings as the Chamber of Commerce, the W. U. Telegraph Office, the "Times" Office, the Tremont, Briggs, and other hotels. The view is looking west from the Michigan Central Depot.



THE DOOMED CITY.

CHICAGO

DURING

AN APPALLING ORDEAL.

THE FIRE DEMON'S CARNIVAL.

The Conflagrations in West, South and
North Divisions.

GRAPHIC SKETCHES FROM THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

Prepared and Written by a Journalist.

Charles H. Mackintosh.

DETROIT:

PUBLISHED BY THE MICHIGAN NEWS COMPANY,
(W. E. TUNIS.)

1871.

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HISTORY
OF THE
GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRIBLE EVENT.

SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

"ONLY a fire in the West Division."

This was the reply to anxious enquirers or perhaps disinterested curiosity-seekers, as a bright light burst upon the horizon and illumined the district situated between the southern bend of Chicago River and Jefferson Street.

Only a fire on the West Side—and despite the efforts of firemen, despite the genius of human skill and mechanism—four magnificent blocks—magnificent by reason of the wealth, industry and enterprise they represented—were reduced to ashes, only three or four structures remaining on the entire area. Vinegar Works, Planing Mills, Box Factories, Lumber Yards, Wagon Works—all were swept like paper from roof to foundation, and fully \$500,000 sacrificed. Amongst the heavy losers were Messrs. Lull and Holmes, Gweigle, Sheriff & Sons, Chapin & Son, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Co., Wilmington Coal Co., Boltzer & Co. On Jefferson Street a row of tenement houses were consumed, together with the chattels and personal property of dwellers therein, who narrowly escaped with their lives, while an unfortunate lady, Mrs. Margaret Hadley, was so blinded and smothered that she fell upon her face in the hall of her residence, and naught save a calcined, charred and ghastly skeleton remained to identify the ill-fated victim.

But it was only one life, only a loss of a few buildings, only a loss of half a million dollars. The Insurance Companies were responsible, were sound; let the merry bells ring instead of the loud fire alarms; let the gloom of an hour be cleared before the glowing progress of a prosperous people.

At ten hours the Western conflagration was forgotten; in ten hours a rich, enterprising, pleasure-loving people were sketching out their plans for Sunday amusement, recreation, and devotional exercises; the fashion of the city, the poor of the city, thousands gathered under the roofs of magnificent churches, which in the short space of a few hours were to fall before the resistless advance of the fire fiend; thousands entered their offices and finished some neglected task; thousands visited pleasure resorts or listened to the Orchestrion's jangled music, in a northern saloon; thousands promenaded the parks or visited their friends and arranged future speculative transactions; whilst in the evening Turner Hall—the great German Sacred Concert establishment—was packed with jubilant humanity. Then the Western Light Guard Band struck up an exquisite selection from the opera. What cared the gay masses for the howling of the wind or the mournful warning of the night before; let the poor feel,—let the rich enjoy themselves—proceed with the music, pass around the glorious *Rhein Wein*, and drown the hurricane's roar without, by strains of music more exquisite and fascinating than the famed breathings of the Æolian harp.

But there is an alarm of fire; the door keeper looks out; the manager runs down to listen; still the light is west—; miles away in fact—and the answer to enquiries is:—"Only a fire in the West Division." "Only a fire in the West Division" is re-echoed throughout the vast assemblage—and the music proceeds. But the din grows louder—the bells ring out a heart-rending peal—; the sky is radiant—and the people quietly retire from their Sunday evening amusements. At the Sherman, Tremont, Briggs, Palmer and other hotels, successful speculators, bold operators, interested tourists are calmly discussing various questions more directly concerning themselves—when the "clang, clang, clang," of the bells arouses them. "Where is the fire?" "Oh, way up in the West Division, I think," answers the porter.

But the bells almost speak—there is something deathly, awful, supernatural in their wild appeal. The streets are crowded with anxious faces, running to the scene of disaster—running to meet the foe so rapidly advancing upon their fortunes—families and homes. God knows, if a veil could close out the black spot upon the memory of those who witnessed these awful scenes which followed, humanity would kneel submissively and crave the boon; heads which never before bowed would sink in Christian humility; voices which never spoke save to curse their Creator—would be raised to thank Him for his great goodness!

"Clang, clang, clang!"—and through streets, across squares, down every possible thoroughfare hundreds of excited people rushed; from the north-west section they came to assist the firemen and sufferers; from the river towards the west dense masses of people thronged, wildly screaming *fire, fire, fire*—whilst the south-west wind—blowing a perfect hurricane—hurled clouds of dust and other refuse into the eyes of the excited, yelling racing crowd. The roar and hiss of the fire after it had fairly started is indescribable; it seemed as though a large pent-up power had suddenly sundered the shackles which bound it and revengefully burst upon its victims. On the corner of De Koven and Jefferson streets, the scene paralyzed description; the

GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

fire had spread with the wind and darted off with the rapidity of lightning; in fact to trace legitimately its progress would be an impossibility. In half an hour two solid blocks of fire spread a ghastly radiance between Jefferson and Clinton streets north. The firemen—bruised, exhausted and over worked, tore down buildings, attempted to head off the fire to the north—but in vain; shrinking multitudes, the victims of temporary lunacy, wild with affright and excitement, closed together and gave vent to loud lamentations; they cursed and jostled each other, knocked one another down, trampled over females in their mad anxiety, when the flames, with electric rapidity, sped on in their work of mad destruction. Building after building, block after block, followed in quick succession; Taylor, Farquar, Polk and Ewing streets were soon in flames, whilst hundreds of unfortunates, sacrificing property and all earthly possessions—vacated the districts; many of these were Germans, a few Irish and others of foreign nationality. One unfortunate woman on Polk street was seen to appear at the upper window of a blazing building and wildly display a child, wrapped in a blanket, and—true to a mother's instinct—she would not part with the treasures of her heart, both perishing together. Another woman, issued from a building screaming at the top of her voice, tearing her hair and calling on God to curse and kill her; others, happily a majority, were collected calm and resigned; whilst retreating, they gazed on the magnificent buildings which boldly fronted the fire, as though to dispute its passage; there they felt confident, the conflagration must cease.

Cease!—scarce had this carnival of the fire fiend commenced; this was but as advanced lines of skirmishers to prepare the road for complete desolation, one column of fire held its way along Clinton and Canal street, the other along Clinton and Jefferson—moving north-west with a sullen, angry roar. Fire and wind coalesced—a bond of unity seemed established, and man stood abashed in the presence of the terrible progress accomplished.

"My God, the fire has broken out in the South," was heard from the lips of a citizen, and sure enough while the blanched and weary toilers, with bloody hands, burned faces and many with torn garments, had been checking the progress on the West Side, a suggestive light appeared in the vicinity of the Gas Works, between Adams and Monroe, and Wells and Market streets. Immediately there was a stampede in that direction, though the atmosphere by this time was stifling; the heat, dust, wind, burning cinders and scorching ground was almost unbearable; it was maddening. A myriad of burning cinders had been hurled over one-fifth of a mile, impregnating a wooden tenement situated as above described, and in an instant, with the rapidity of breath, the structure was wrapped from roof to foundation in a seething blanket of flame! The fire crackled and roared, leaping with demoniac exultation from roof to roof; buildings apparently uninjured suddenly steamed, smoked and in a moment flames darted from beneath the eaves, grappled with the windows, embraced the girders, and with a parting roar, sped on to other quarters. This was before one o'clock Monday morning, and as the flames leaped toward the miserable, groveiling district, popularly known as "Connolly's Patch;" that portion of the fire

between Clinton and Canal streets, in the West Division, was making rapid headway, quickly engulfing the lumber yards, tenement houses, and buildings on Van Buren street, whilst the extreme western branch had reached West Harrison street, bordering the scene of the previous night's calamity.

Suddenly another cry of alarm was heard, and each heart sank as a bright light appeared in the vicinity of Adams' street, and engines, firemen and volunteers dashed toward the scene. "Connolly's patch" was now blazing with intense fury, dozens of unfortunates ran out in almost a nude condition; struggling females, crying children, groaning men, rushed in dozens from the fire-feeding shanties; but not all—many were unable to escape, being perfectly hemmed in. A poor man who got out with his hair almost singed to the skull, raised his hands above his head and cried piteously for his child. "She's in the back room—my God, my God—save poor Anne, my poor child!" but it was an entire impossibility, and as the roof fell in, and millions of sparks sprang from the grave of the child, the unfortunate man fell prostrate on the ground. The maddened sea of flame broke like waves over the devoted settlement; it darted in fiery arrows, or rolled like a blazing cylinder, then suddenly burst into shafts which cut with the scathing precision of a reaper at his work; a perfect parapet of fire blocked many in their dwellings; one man rushed forward and was silently drawn down to his long home; others madly screamed for help—but the barrier was impassable and fully eight or ten perished in the space of as many seconds—some with curses, some with prayers upon their lips. In the neighborhood of LaSalle street, Monroe, Clark and Dearborn streets, very little anxiety was felt concerning buildings in these neighborhoods. Few dreamed that the exquisite creations of genius, the handsome, massive marble structures which had comprised the wealth, the hope, the pride of the mercantile community, would prove but pasteboard obstacles in checking the advancing flames. Whilst this fire was in progress, a junction of the western branch was rapidly approaching—by way of Jefferson street towards the Van Buren street bridge and Market street; but the intensest interest was created on the south line of Monroe street and running along Wells and Market street. On Monroe street, the stables of J. V. Farwell & Co., and the American Union Express Company, were next attacked. The shivering horses nestled closely together; they neighed with fear and stood tremblingly eyeing the advancing death fiend; very few escaped; not more perhaps than eight or ten out of a hundred powerful animals. It was a fearful sight; but man was suffering still greater afflictions. On—on to Wells street—the poor again attacked and poverty—in such a case—the sure courier of ruin and death—clung to its little store until the scorching cohorts drove it from what had ever been its stronghold. Old men and women, stout, stalwart men and little children, all alike quailed before the march of this terrible enemy. Sick and maimed, decrepit and crippled, many fell by the way and were speedily lapped up by tongues of flame only too ready for prey. And the firemen—noble, reckless, Spartan-like in their efforts—no praise, no eulogy would do them justice; they worked with the defiant energy of men who would assert their manhood and discharge their duties even at the sacrifice of life;

darting through windows whilst dense smoke and lava-like rivers of fire streamed from the roofs; scaling the summits of blazing edifices—God knows, had it been possible to subdue the wild onset of the flames, these men would have achieved a victory. But Providence had otherwise ordained—the extraordinary powers and perseverance of these noble fellows was an imperishable monument in the record of manhood's heroism. And now the Southern Division was alive to the threatened danger. The managers of the Sherman, Tremont, Briggs and other hotels, hastily warned their guests—and in these immense buildings scenes took place begging description. Guests rushed from their rooms forgetting money, papers, clothes and other property; sickly women were conveyed to the first flat; porters stumbled over trunks and trunks fell upon guests; some fell down the stairways, others attempted to pack their possessions; but such a state of trepidation were they in that many abandoned the attempt and dashed into the streets.

The flames steadily advanced towards the north branch of the river—crossing Madison and rolling their ravaging columns down La Salle street—rapidly approaching the Pacific Hotel, and there another voice made known the fact that the fire had sprung across the river at Van Buren street—and was working southward. That Division was doomed, and strong men wept upon the shoulders of their friends as they were warned to seek safety in flight. Many dashed towards the North Division—having little confidence in the west; some went south—others stood to see the reward of a life's labor swept away in the space of a few minutes. This new branch which had thus partially deserted the West Division became a powerful adjunct to that which was working north and east, and what the first fire which visited "Connolly's Patch" had left, the new arrival swept before it—working toward La Salle street; and here the united demons—impelled by a furious wind, strengthened by the unison of force, sped on in their mad career, flames forming a perfect canopy of lurid sheets which passed like an archway over the streets, roaring, crackling and gurgling with almost human significance; they seemed to vie with each other in the work of destruction. Suddenly there was a frightful explosion; in some parts of the city a perfect shock as of an earthquake was experienced—the Gas retorts had exploded, and quickly following this the Government Store House and some barrels of gunpowder in a gunsmith's shop ignited—creating a perfect panic—whilst many fiends in human shape, in order to carry on their thieving and plundering operations, announced that certain buildings were about to be blown up with gunpowder, thus creating a wild confusion, causing many to be trampled under foot and seriously injured. Up to 2:30 A. M., no fear for the North Division was seriously felt, for the hissing monster sprang upon and clung to his prey in the South Division, whilst a wail went up as the Lakeside Publishing House and the grand Pacific Hotel were attacked. The Pacific Hotel was nearly completed—the site being a solid block of land having four distinct fronts on Quincy, Jackson, Clark and La Salle streets. The general style of architecture—as observable on the exterior was Italian, presenting the general effect of broad spaces and bold, sweeping outlines. The principal fronts and returns were ex-

quisitely wrought in the olive tinted sandstone of Ohio, from the Amherst quarries, and presenting a continuous cut stone front of over 750 feet, rising ninety-six feet from sidewalk to cornice—and six full stories above a splendid basement. The total height of the walls was 104 feet from the pavement. Added to these, there was a magnificent display of architecture on the upper floors. The attack made by the fire on this edifice was watched with considerable interest—the announcement having been made that it was fire-proof. Thousands of feet of lumber, however, were stacked within, and this rapidly ignited, and in a few minutes the stately building was wrapped in flames. All the walls and partitions above the solid stone foundation were bricked to the second floor, and the interior divisions carried with brick to the tops of the building. The exterior walls were twenty-four inches thick to the first story, thence twenty inches thick to the fourth story, thence sixteen inches the remaining two stories. A system of iron girders entirely encircled the building, resting on brick walls, these girders carrying the main partitions and supporting the bricking in of the partitions on each floor, thus constructed to prevent fire running from one side of the building to the other, through the joists. Gentlemen of great intelligence and experience had pronounced the main portions of the Pacific impervious to the action of fire; but the mad flames, the roaring sea of fire which dashed through and enveloped this grand triumph of architecture, melted the very stones with which it came in contact and hurled the stately piles to instantaneous destruction—and with it over half a million dollars. The hotel was not yet opened, and was owned by a large company.

At this point the city appeared like a boiling cauldron; viewed from any point there was a weird, impressive grandeur. In the west fire was still raging—thousands of tons of soft and chestnut coal transformed the scene into that of a volcanic eruption; in the north-east huge fires and flames darting upwards, illumined the Northern Division, while in the Southern Division the cries of escaping refugees, the screams of injured beings, the roar of the fire and the shock of falling ruins, called to mind historic descriptions of the days of Pompeii and Herculaneum. At the magnificent fire proof building of the TRIBUNE Office, many gathered to witness the fire from an eminence—one of the editors thus graphically describing the awful grandeur of the scene:—

“The sight from the windows of the *Tribune* Building was one the like of which few have ever seen. At fifteen minutes to 1 o'clock the view was like this: To the south-west rose a cloud of black smoke, which, colored with the lurid glare of the flames which caused it, presented a remarkable picture. Due west another column of fire and smoke arose, while the north was lighted with the flying cinders and destructive brands. In ten minutes more the whole horizon to the west, as far as could be seen from the windows, was a fiery cloud, with flames leaping up along the whole line, not showing their heads and subsiding from view like tongues of snakes. Five minutes more wrought a change. Peal after peal sounded from the Court House bell. The fire was on LaSalle street, had swept north, and the Chamber of Commerce began to belch forth smoke and flame from windows and ventilators. The east wing of the

from the Amherst quarries, set, rising ninety-six feet from basement. The total height these, there was a magnificent crack made by the fire on this incement having been made however, were stacked within, y building was wrapped in undation were bricked to the to the tops of the building. c first story, thence twenty e remaining two stories. A esting on brick walls, these bricking in of the partitions on one side of the building elligence and experience had to the action of fire; but the h and enveloped this grand hich it came in contact and d with it over half a million by a large company.

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Court House was alight; then the west wing, the tower was blazing on the South Side, and at 2 o'clock the whole building was in a sheet of flame. The Chamber of Commerce burned with a bright steady flame. The smoke in front grew denser for a minute or two, and then, bursting into a blaze from Monroe to Madison streets, proclaimed that Farewell Hall and the buildings north and south of it were on fire. At 10 minutes past 2 o'clock the Court House tower was a glorious sight. It stood a glowing, almost dazzling trellis-work, around which was wrapped a sheet—a winding sheet—of flame. At a quarter past two, the tower fell, and in two minutes more a crash announced the fall of the building. The windows of the office were hot, and the flames gave a light almost dazzling in its intensity. It became evident that the whole block from Clark to Dearborn, and from Monroe to Madison must go; that the block from Madison to Washington must follow; Portland Block was ablaze, while everything from Clark to Dearborn on Washington street was on fire. At 2:30 the fire was half way down Madison street; the wind blew a hurricane; the fire brands were hurled along the ground with incredible force against everything that stood in their way. Then the flames shot up in the rear of Reynold's Block, and then the *Tribune* Building seemed doomed. An effort was made to save the files, and other valuables, which were moved into the composing room, but the building stood like a rock, lashed on two sides by raging waves of flame, and it was abandoned. It was a fire proof building, and there were not a few who expected to see it stand the shock. The greatest possible anxiety was felt for it, as it was the key to the whole block, including McVickor's Theatre, and protecting State street, and Wabash and Michigan avenues north of Madison street. When the walls of Reynolds' Block fell, and Cobb's Building was no more, the prospects of its standing were good. Several persons went up stairs and found it cool and pleasant,—quite a refreshing haven from the hurricane of smoke, dust and cinders that assailed the eyes."

Now the fire seemed to fasten upon the stately rows of marble and stone on La Salle, Clark, Dearborn, and the southern end of State street, running east, and surging through lanes and avenues, skipping, leaping from building to building with ravenous rapidity. W. K. Nixon's building, Republic Life Insurance Company's building, Boone's Block, Andrews' Block, on the east side of LaSalle street, and Bryan's Block, Otis' building, Miller & Drew's insurance building, Oriental building, Mercantile building of D. S. Smith & Co., Union National Bank building, on the west side of La Salle, were smoking; then south again, towards the lake, the fiend sped on unmolested; buildings were blown up, but the flames cast firebrands for blocks ahead, the first intimation of fire being a burst of smoke from the eaves and windows; iron shutters were torn open or drawn apart, metal from the roofs poured a flood of scorching fluid to the earth, whilst tin was pulled up and cast in coils from its resting place. Westward on Washington street a terrifying sea of fire existed, the Nicholson pavement—although resisting the fire to a very great extent—was obliged to succumb, blazing under the feet of fleeing multitudes, many of whom cursed their lives and indulged in the utmost profanity. Massive stone melted under the mad embraces of the heat; it chipped off in blocks, cracked into fragments and shrunk from

the advancing flood; man and the fruits of his industrious ingenuity were alike helpless. Whilst the western side of the South Division was burning huge pieces of fire-d timber were cast forward towards Randolph street, and even before many of the buildings on LaSalle, Dearborn and other streets were on fire, the Court House and several structures were commencing to blaze, thus dividing the firemen and preventing anything like a perfect concentration of the score of steam engines at work.

Opposite the tunnel the great Court House loomed in terrible grandeur. Removed to a great degree from the surrounding fire, those in authority hesitated to allow the prisoners to go, the latter yelled in fury, prayed, beseeched for clemency, charity, anything that could soften the hearts of their guards, and at last, when smoke issued from the roof, they were discharged, two persons guilty of murder being placed in custody and held by the police. Then the great bell of this splendid edifice seemed to speak; it sent forth the wildest alarm which had yet been heard; even as the fire smothered the couple, great harsh, mournful sounds were heard from it—

"CLANG"—"CLANG"—"CLANG."

This marked the precinct and the danger,—and people shuddered as volumes of smoke passed through the windows of this stately edifice, and great shafts of flame and myriads of trembling cinders were caught by the wind and hurled as messengers of ruin towards adjacent structures. Many people sought refuge in the LaSalle Street Tunnel, carrying books, trunks and papers with them. But dense columns of smoke passing north and south warned the fleeing masses; immense blocks of stone, falling with the quickness of lightning from the buildings, cut huge masses from the stonings of the tunnel, and tore away parts of the iron railing as though it were thread; to add to the misery of the unfortunates, thieves prowled around, stealing property, frightening women, and indulging in the lowest description of black-guardism. In fact, some quietly entered back premises and fitted suits of clothes, hats, boots and vests—displaying a refined nicety in selecting their costumes not often observable. The fiends should have been handcuffed one after another.

It was just previous to this that the Gas Works exploded, and when the fire crossed Monroe street, several voices cried:

"The fire has reached the Gas House—run, run for your lives!"

A frightfully confused scene followed; curses and profanity, shrieks of fear and pain, were cast from white lips and passed upon the wings of the hurricane.

Here stood a mother with her tender child pressed closely to her bosom, the little darling nuzzling its innocent lips and pressing its face to the only heart it knew. "Take the child away!" almost yelled the father, who was acting as though perfectly insane—"Mr God do you want to be destroyed? Run, run for your life!" And he seized the cowering, startled woman by the arm, forcing her towards Clark street.

On State Street, Field, Leiter & Co. had engines employed flooding the palatial building which they occupied, and many firmly believed that the structure would be saved; meanwhile hundreds of thousands of dollars in goods were removed, and a

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systematic arrangement of forces instituted. Then on the corner of State and
Randolph streets volunteers and others mounted the roof of Ross & Gousage's
building, risking their very lives in attempts to chop away the cornices, which they
succeeded in doing, the multitude below cheering enthusiastically. But the labor
availed little, for speedily the immense block was wrapped in fiery garb, and crumbled
into ashes before the enemy's attack. It was heartrending to hear women calling for
their children; they would seize a bystander by the arm, and between hysterical
sobbing and shiverings anxiously implore aid in seeking the missing loved ones;
so startled were the horses that at times they would break loose from their fetters
and dash madly into the ruins of the fire—whilst tame pigeons—crossing the line of
fire—were suddenly paralyzed by the heat and added their little carcasses to appease
the wrath of this devastating monster. Back towards the central portion of Wabash
avenue frightful scenes had occurred—scenes too solemn, too striking to permit of
any perfect description. In many places naught could be seen save jagged remains of
buildings, and angles pointed their scarred edges to the sky; very few buildings
stood; the Post Office almost dared the sea of fire to engulf it; with a roar as of
the waves of ocean hurling their mighty power against a rock-bound coast—the
flames darted for their prey; they rolled beneath the cornices, hissed and gurgled as
they found light prey amid the boxes and drawers and papers; the revelry of
pandemonium seemed to be rivalled in this earthly region, where the fire king held
sway and passed the fiat of destruction upon this doomed city.

Up to Wabash avenue the crowd was immense—thousands of poor houseless
wretches, driven from their homes, had sought refuge in this district; but shortly af-
ter 4 o'clock the cry came—"Fire spreading up the avenue!" and immediately there
ensued a state of excitement beyond parallel. The fire was behind them—the vast
prairie of palatial residences was as straw in checking the flames; dense clouds of
smoke rolled above, whilst cinders, burning and igniting everything with which they
came in contact, found resting places in many a happy home which was soon to be
desolated.

"Oh, sir, I have lost my mother."

She was a child of nearly thirteen, who spoke, whilst her sobs told what suffer-
ings the little one was enduring; dressed in fashionable apparel, with a light "cloud"
upon her head—it seemed a crime that rough fellows should push, jostle and frighten
her; "her mother!" perhaps the tie had been severed in this world, and we placed
the poor little soul under charge of a friendly policeman, who, no doubt, did his ut-
most to restore her to her relatives. Now came a struggle for the pavement; thou-
sands rushing south met thousands pressing northward; women were crushed and
fainted in the collision; blasphemy, imprecations, drunken jokes and other orgies in-
dicative of degradation, were indulged in. The rich jewels of a pampered beauty, or
reigning belle, did not preserve her from contact with those of meaner origin or mean-
er position; both had hearts, feelings—both suffered and both were subdued. One
lady ran about with several chains passed over her neck, her fingers covered with

jewels, whilst another manifested that the ruling passion was strong even in death—for she was attempting to pull a "Saratoga" through the streets; the flames captured the valuable trunk with its reminiscences of fascinating flirtations and watering-place insanities, and the last seen of this estimable but unfortunate lady was toward the lake—where a friend met her in a very philosophical mood; she remarked to him:—"I don't think I shall go to the opera to-night," and she kept her word—Crosby's Opera House had been magnificently fitted up, over \$70,000 having been spent upon it—the work being only completed and approved on Saturday night; it was to have been opened by Theodore Thomas with his Orchestra on that Monday evening which saw it in ruins.

At intervals of ten, fifteen or thirty minutes an explosion could be heard; homes were blown up. Only two engines were in this section, and these were powerless without water. After the conflagration had sped beyond Adams, Jackson and Van Buren, and had arrived at Congress street, a determined effort was made at Harrison street on the west line. Leaving the block between Congress, Harrison, State and Wabash avenue, as certain prey for the flames, effort was concentrated on the line of buildings on the north side of Harrison. On the corner of State was a wooden building which was too dangerous to be allowed to stand; it was therefore blown up. Adjoining on the east was a three-story double brick which met the same fate, and in a minute only the front walls remained. The effect of this was seen in a moment, and the fire was effectually checked, at least as far as the high-reaching flames were concerned. Between the brick house, just mentioned, and the church which occupied the corner of Wabash was a small frame building, this was a dangerous heap, and partook of similar treatment which reduced the next house; but not until after it had so far been enveloped in flames as to seriously endanger the Wabash avenue Methodist Church.

For once man's ingenuity baffled the devastating fire fiend; by the skillful removal of buildings the church was saved and here the first check proved successful; the fire continued burning on Congress street—the east three buildings being saved. The fire passed from Wabash Avenue corner to Congress street and No. 330 Wabash avenue received a gunpowder visitation leaving a gulph between the fire which even wind, cinders and fury could not overcome.

And thus the awful scene closed at that point. At 4 o'clock the position was this—the line in the South Division extended from above Harrison street northward to the main branch of the river. Eastward, Dearborn street had been reached by the fire—sweeping magnificent blocks and grand edifices rapidly before it. All hoped now that the city east of the river and east of Honor's block—which had been destroyed—would now be preserved. In the south all was quiet, in the east the fire seemed to be subdued.

But the fire had not yet ceased—the work was not yet accomplished.

Shortly before 7 o'clock A. M., the wind springs up afresh; it lifts huge boards and fans the dying embers with its hurricane breath; it bursts and eddies and scatters

ters tons of dust over all pedestrians, blinds the workmen, blinds those who are re-treating, blinds the unfortunate homeless child and the heart broken mother—and God knows, the world would be a more charitable, more kindly disposed could all in it have witnessed the miseries of Monday, the 9th day of October 1871.

"The fire has started again in the Southern Division." This was the announcement which nearly maddened the distracted populace—for now the north was rapidly being destroyed—deaths were occurring every hour; honest men were being pillaged by thieving express men, hack drivers and rascally carriers—; people were tired, hungry, sleepy—and yet nothing could be procured to meet the demands of nature.

"Don't cry mother, don't cry," were words heard thousands of times that night passing from the lips of a child who felt the convulsive spasms pressed into her own hands and knew well the awful anguish which afflicted the one who nourished, loved and would protect her, even by sacrificing her life. But scenes such as these had occurred too often to excite emotion now.

The wind increased; livid coals were caught up and hurled upon the wooden structures across the street, and in a moment the fire had gained a foothold, and swept on once more to the northward and eastward. All that had been left untouched between Jackson and Madison streets, and between Dearborn street and the lake shore, was now doomed, and as the fury of the first hurricane of wind subsided, there came almost a lull, so that the fire began to work southward and westward.

Solemn and serious a task as it is to chronicle the misfortunes of a wealthy city by fire, it is a doubly melancholy duty to speak of DEARTH, and to record His work of silent destruction. People dashed from wagons and killed, horses burned to cinders, women rushing for succor, with their clothes in flames. Men in dangerous positions leaping forty and even sixty feet, to be dashed to pieces on the pavement below. The *Tribune* reporter witnessed an intensely exciting leap from Speed's Block, on Dearborn street, by which a man met sudden death under the following circumstances: While Madison street south of Dearborn, and the west side of Dearborn were all ablaze, the spectators saw the lurid light appear in the rear windows of Speed's Block. Presently a man, who had apparently taken time to dress himself leisurely, appeared on the extension built up to the second story of two of the stores. He coolly looked down the thirty feet between him and the ground, while the excited crowd first cried jump, and then some of them more considerably looked for a ladder. A long plank was presently found and answered the same as a ladder, and was placed at once against the building, down which the man soon after slid. But while these preparations were going on, there suddenly appeared another man at a fourth story window of the building below, which had no projection, but was flush from the top to the ground—four stories and a basement. His escape by the stairway was evidently cut off, and he looked despairingly down the fifty feet between him and the ground. The crowd gathered frantically at the sight, for it was only a choice of death before him—by fire or being crushed to death by the fall. Senseless cries of jump! jump! went

up from the crowd—senseless but full of sympathy, for the cry was absolutely agonizing. Then for a minute or two he disappeared, perhaps even less, but it seemed so long a time that the supposition was that he had fallen, suffocated with the smoke and heat. But no, he appears again. First he throws out a bed, then some bed-clothes, apparently; why, probably even he does not know. Again he looks down the dead, sheer wall of fifty feet below him. Then he mounts to the window-sill. His whole form appears, naked to the shirt, and his white limbs gleam against the dark wall in the bright light as he swings himself below the window. Somehow—how none can tell—he drops and catches upon the tops of the windows below him. He stoops and drops again, and seizes the frame with his hands, and his gleaming body once more straightens and hangs prone downward, and then drops instantly and accurately upon the window-sill of the third story. A shout, more of joy than applause, goes up from the breathless crowd, and those who had turned away their heads, not bearing to look upon him as he seemed about to drop to sudden and certain death, glanced up at him once more with a ray of hope at this daring and skillful feat. Into this window he crept to look, probably, for a stairway, but appeared again presently, for here only was the only avenue of escape, desperate and hopeless as it was. Once more he dropped his body, hanging by his hands. The crowd screamed and waved to him to swing himself over the projection from which the other man had just been rescued. He tried to do this, and vibrated like a pendulum from side to side, but could not reach far enough to throw himself upon its roof. Then he hung by one hand and looked down; rising the other hand, he took a fresh hold and swung from side to side once more to reach the roof. In vain; again he hung motionless by one hand, and slowly turned his head over his shoulder and gazed into the abyss below him. Then, gathering himself up, he let go his hold, and for a second a gleam of white shot down full forty feet to the basement. Of course it killed him. He was taken to a drug store near by, and died in ten minutes.

When the Ross building near State and Washington streets fell, a man with a wagon—occupied by himself and four others—reached the base of the edifice just as the walls fell; they five were crushed to atoms and remained beneath the tomb which covered them. One of them saw the ruins topple and uttered an exclamation—but was unable to escape. One of the *Tribune* reporters, wandering on the North Side, discovered, in the rear cellar of the dwelling next east of the Historical Society's building, the charred trunk of a human body, lying amid ruins of many wine bottles and the apparatus of a water-closet. There was much roasted flesh still clinging to the spine, but no clue to the identity, or even the sex of the victim, was obtainable. The house had been occupied by a German—the keeper of the Historical Building—but the body may have been that of some person who had strayed into (apparently) the upper chambers of his house, probably in pursuit of plunder. Two men were also found in the neighborhood of a livery stable near the Pacific Hotel, burned and charred so as to render recognition an impossibility; only

a part of their legs and trousers remained to establish the fact that they were human beings. Mr. Morehead perished in the building of Reyburn, Hunter & Co., whilst endeavoring to save books; he fell back smothered. One Wolf was roasted to death at 95 West Harrison street; whilst a drunken man, endeavoring to cross the base ball ground, was also destroyed. Six men were working on the corner of Clark and Madison streets, top of J. B. Chamber's store, and when the fire caught the lower part of the building were unable to get down, and equally unable to escape to adjoining buildings. They fell through the roof and were totally consumed, after uttering heart rending shrieks! A woman on State street was unable to escape from her room; she acted frantically, slapping at the flames, screaming at the crowd, dancing, singing and holding her head with both hands; then with a haunting, despairing shriek she succumbed to the fire and smoke. Her son did all in his power to save her, but the solid, seething fire darted towards him, and ranted with distracting fierceness; the fire held its triumphant mastery over the people; their little efforts were—so to speak—mocked and jeered at as he leaped from building to building twisted his emsaries throughout a block, and lurked for miles around huge masses of fired timber; the wind changed frequently, but the mission of desolation had to be accomplished, and man had to succumb to the sway of this maddened element. Many of the dead were gathered together and conveyed to the West Side; some were smothered—some had their skulls fractured, some had been burned to death—but all were victims of the terrible calamity.

Ere turning attention to the North Side it may not be out of place to enumerate a few of the prominent blocks and Buildings leveled to ashes in the Southern Division. Of course there were hundreds of other edifices, representing millions of dollars which are omitted: City National Bank, Illinois Savings' Institution, Western Fire and Marine, Telegraph Office, Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Insurance Block, Aetna Insurance Block, First Methodist Church, St. Mary's (Catholic), First Presbyterian, Second Presbyterian, Trinity (Episcopal), St. Paul's (Universalist), Swedenborgian Church, Wabash Avenue Methodist (partially), Birch Block, Palmer Block, Michigan Southern Depot, Academy of Design, Chicago Academy of Music, Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Jewish Synagogue, Phoenix Club House, Mayo Block, Drake-Farewell Block, *Tribune* Block, *Journal* and *Times* Offices, Offices of the *Post*, *Mail* and *Staats Zeitung*, *Republican* Office, Lombard Block, Sturgess Block, Farewell Hall, Morrison Block Arcade Building, Stones Block, Armory, Hubbard Block, Chittenden Building, Root & Cady's, Lyon & Italy's, Smith & Nixon's, Kimball's, Bauer's & Molter's Music store, Metropolitan Hall and Music Hall. The list, of course, includes only a very few of the business blocks of the South Division, but such as prominently occur to us in recalling the former condition of these once busy streets. Terrance Block, Michigan Central Depot, Adams House, Massasoit House, City Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, Tremont House, St. James' Hotel, Palmer House, Pacific Hotel, Bigelow House, Sherman House, Matteson House, Nevada Hotel, Brigg's House, Court House,

Gas Works, Crosby's Opera House, McVickor's Theatre, Hooley's Opera House, Wood's Museum, Dearborn Theatre, Shephard Block, Honore Block, Post Office and Post Office Block, Reynold's Block, McCormick's Block, the Western News Company's, S. C. Griggs & Co.'s, and W. B. Keen & Co.'s Book House, Manufacturer's National, German National, Mechanic's National, First National, Second National, Third National, Fourth National, Fifth National, Commercial National, National Bank of Commerce, Illinois National, Cook County National, Union National, Merchants' National, Merchants' and Farmers' Saving, Loan and Trust, Badger's Bank, etc., etc., etc.

During the raging of the fire, little attention was excited by the occurrence of accidents; maimed, wounded, sick, crippled—all had to take care of themselves, and without doubt hundreds of men, women and children sleep their last sleep amid the ashes of this awful conflagration.

Whilst the south-west and southern sections were smouldering ruins, the centre of attraction was the north side, the fire making rapid progress urged by a north-west wind and reaching Brush street. The bridge here was crowded with people and it was at once turned to prevent the flames making further headway.

Valn effort!

As though aware of its power the fire attacked the bridge, drove many into leaping wildly into the water and many into suffocation. The warehouse, lumber yards, coal beds, planing mills and every wooden structure for blocks around were soon darting forth jets of flame; towards the lake the fleeing, worried, heartbroken crowd wended their way. And we cannot better continue the narrative of the spreading of this fire than by relying upon the evidence of reporters from the Chicago press—more particularly the *Tribune*:

So little idea had the people living near the Historical Society Building on Ontario street, between Dearborn and Clark, of the terrible and utter ruin which the fire would work, but snatching up what valuables they could, they sought shelter in its cellar, which was unfortunately filled to a great extent with inflammable material. According to the statement of the Librarian of the Historical Society, William Cockran, who was there at the time, the following persons certainly sought refuge there. Old Colonel Stone and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Able and their daughters, Mrs. De Pelgrom, teacher of French, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, musical people, Dr. Freer and family, the former having with him \$1,000 worth of personal property belonging to Rush Medical College, two patients from the hospital in Mr. Richard's place, and John B. Girard and family. Mr. Cockran had hold of one end of a trunk, and Mrs. Gebler of the other. Her dress took fire, and he left her and ran for the stairs, leading from the cellar up stairs. He is certain that old Colonel Stone suffocated and, from the sudden inrush of dense smoke, there is cause for fear that nearly all the others who were in there shared the same fate, bewildered by the fumes, and unable to find their way out of a building with which they were unacquainted. Mr. Cockran ran up the cellar stairs and went into the reading-room on the ground floor, and

thence hurried up into the library room. At that time there did not seem to be any symptoms of fire in the roof. Then, going down stairs again into the lecture and pamphlet room, he saw the flames rushing up stairs, and made his exit as hurriedly as possible. Nothing was saved from the building, not even the Emancipation Proclamation, and it is now an utter and hopeless wreck.

At Chicago avenue. It was 10 o'clock when the fire got to Chicago avenue, and all down Clark and Wells streets was in a state of terrible excitement. The fire had crossed the river at another point, or, rather, the flying sparks had set fire up near Ontario street. Encouraged by the absence of policemen, the roughs along on Kinzie street broke into the saloons there, and began seizing and drinking the liquor. Many others, at the very moment when they most needed all the self-possession they had, worried themselves, and, in many cases, were surrounded by the flames and stifled by the smoke. Some were found lying on the sidewalk, and, since no one

any particular attention to them, they met their fate there. Some women, and their children, lingered too long, and were either lost in the house, or compelled to jump out of the windows, and receiving injuries, remained where they were. The incredible rapidity of the flames passed all comprehension. They sprang from side to side of the street, and skipping extensive tracts, returned to complete their work. Often before the flames had reached a house, the thick, black smoke began to roll out of the chimneys, the result of the action of the intense heat on the pine woodwork within. The Church of the Holy Name, which has a slate roof, was especially noticeable. From the crevices of the slates poured out eddying whirls of black smoke which, after rising a short height, burned for a moment with an intense flame, and then went out. At an early hour in the morning, it was possible to get teams, but it was not very long before they were all secured.

So soon as the people west of Clark began to see that there was no hope, and that the fire was really bound to go northward to an indefinite point, they turned all their minds to getting over to the West Division, where there was comparative safety from the flames, and plenty of vacant ground on which to encamp. So, since Chicago avenue bridge was useless, the whole tide turned toward Division, which, from Grove to Halsted, was untouched, and promised to remain so. It was not many minutes before a steady stream of carriages, drays, express wagons, and vehicles of every description were rushing pell mell across that bridge, interlocking and breaking, while the southern streets leading up to Division were jammed with wagons, which occasionally caught fire. The expressmen and draymen, stimulated by the immense prices they were receiving—\$20 to \$50 a load—drove their heavy teams recklessly forward breaking down the weaker teams and forcing their way across the river in order to return as soon as possible for another load. Sometimes they themselves came to grief, and then, unfastening their horses, tried to find another wagon.

The roads were filled with people crazed by excitement and liquor, or stupefied by smoke, and no regard at all was paid to them by the drivers, so that at all those

points numerous accidents were constantly occurring. One man was driving up Clark street with a heavy load when he fell from his seat and instantly broke his neck. The team was loaded with trunks marked "Barton Edsall." Mrs. Edsall was taken from her house in a half insensible condition, quite early in the morning. It will be remembered that her husband was murdered in his house the preceding Thursday night.

The wanderers crossing Division street either scattered themselves north or went straight west, while many encamped themselves upon Grove Island, which lies between the North Branch and Ogden Canal. When the trains moved a little west they found their way blocked by the cars of the Northwestern Road, which had been run up there to avoid the fire, and people were compelled to make long detours to get through them. Many, unable to force their way through the confusion at Division street, which was almost equal to that at the crossing of the Beresina, turned into the side streets, and made their way to North Avenue Bridge, where they were able to get out without great difficulty, though much hampered by the railroad trains after they got across there. Not only teams, but foot passengers, carrying in their arms children and some little articles of furniture or wearing apparel, wended their weary way in the same direction. One woman had nothing but a silk sack, and another was accompanied by a child, who had in its arms a couple of cats and a little dog, and crying itself, sobs out, "Don't cry, mamma." After getting out upon the prairie, they settled down wherever they could find room, some sitting in rocking chairs, and others upon blankets on the ground. None of them said anything, but all sat looking intently at the fire which was immediately before them. Many who had teams went as far west as the Artesian Well, where they encamped around the large pond, which supplied them with water. There they remained in the most forlorn and uncomfortable condition, which was aggravated by the rain, which began falling about 11 o'clock on Monday night, and which caused a change from the warm and comfortable temperature of the day, to the piercing chilliness of Tuesday morning.

Late on Monday evening, Chicago avenue bridge caught fire, and soon fell into the river. It was even then almost impossible to get over at Division street, on account of the teams which were even then crossing. Everywhere the wildest confusion was prevailing. Families were separated, and the members were vainly seeking for one another. One policeman picked up a three months' old child, which had been lost in some way. Since there was no use in facing the flames, the engines arranged themselves along the west bank of the North Branch, did the best they could all Monday in playing on the East and West Sides.

The fire went further and further north, taking both sides of North avenue, and continuing north.

The people living north of Chicago avenue and rather west of LaSalle street, were exceedingly hopeful that they would escape, and that the fire would drift steadily eastward, not expecting that it would make any progress against the steady and furious west wind. They also had great hopes in Chicago avenue, which is a 100 foot street. But the flames running up Clark street, catching Turner Hall and the new building north of it, worked west, and got into the brick blocks on the east side of La

Salle, and then jumped that street and got into the blocks on the west side. At about the same time it crossed Chicago avenue and caught McEwen's planing mill, on Wells, near Pearson, and then rushed on northward among the wooden buildings situated there, blowing them down almost before they were on fire. Numbers of the citizens seized what property they could, piling it on drays, which they sometimes dragged themselves, and took the goods thus temporarily received over to a vacant lot on Franklin street beyond Elm, where there was nothing but earth and green celery, and there bestowed their possessions in little heaps, with which the ground was soon covered. But this material with which the earth was cumbered was of the most incongruous and often inflammable nature. Irish women brought straw beds, and others piled up chairs, bureaux, trunks, and every conceivable article. It was not long before the cinders, falling in dense masses, began to make of the surface of this lot a succession of small bonfires, and the owners, having no water, and no means of covering with earth what they had, were either compelled to stamp out these flames or to let their stuff go, and confine themselves to regretting the useless waste of time, or to pick up the most portable article and march off with it. One man was seen marching off with a glass kerosene lamp, and after he had carried it about a block, he met a friend, who asked him what was the use of carrying a thing like that any further. He looked at it, observed that there did not seem to be much use in it, and tossed it away. Another man had secured a rickety and tremulous cart, to which was harnessed a rickety and tremulous horse, and in it had a beer safe, which with great regard for the property of others, he was carrying out of harm's way, on the prairie or elsewhere. Other men took their goods up to Lincoln Park, hoping that there, at least, they would be safe. But there, as elsewhere, the fury of the flames passed their comprehension, and everything stored there, as well as the trees, were swept away.

"God help us, where is this to stop?" groaned a father, as with his children in his arms he traveled the streets, now and again looking back with a manifestation of intense anxiety. On—on—on—towards the lake the unfortunate people crowded, shrinking as the roar of the fire-torrent neared them. On—on—on—to the beach, and still the serpentine monster left its devastating marks behind, and advanced on the forlorn battalions crouching in the sand, or crawling in the water. As the hiss and roar advanced, many drove their horses into the lake; women unused to fatigue, clasped their children to their breasts and prayed fervently to their Maker. Others laughed with the hollow glee of lunacy, others stood petrified, gazing upon the terrible sight before them.

These people were sandwiched between two walls of death!

To advance was to be destroyed by fire—to retreat—to meet a watery grave!

One man held his head under water at intervals, another bound his coat around his head and saturated it with water. Wagons were capsized, and many retreated beneath them for concealment, and thus baffled their foe until far in the distance. Wright's and Ogden's groves could be seen distinctly, although the fire had not yet reached that point.

The line of devastation could be distinctly traced north-east towards Newbury School House, gliding into Webster avenue in the vicinity of Lincoln Place, there the

ravages spread eastward along Hulburt street, east of Orchard on to the lake, whilst the entire city south of Orchard was also destroyed.

As the day progressed, the misery of the unfortunate sufferers increased;—nothing to eat, nothing to wear, nothing to hope for save anxiety, danger, trouble and tribulation. From the corner of LaSalle street north, the desolation of this division was particularly noticable; in some cases the buildings had been reduced to ashes, and the wind, after scooping rubbish and all in a body, hurled it forward in a perfect blinding cloud. Division street was swept clean, not a stone remained which could have pointed to the spot where stood some well-known building. Sidewalks seem to have acted as fire conductors;—they burned rapidly, and frequently were instrumental in aiding the hellish work of destruction. A battered tower marked the North avenue Police Station, whilst the charred, browned walls of St. Michael's Church—a German place of worship—were particularly noticeable. The Alexean Hospital, the R. C. Church—both disappeared—leaving scarce a trace behind. Within these landmarks rubbish and tangled *debris* alone remained. From Sedgwick, along North avenue to Orchard, everything is gone, the Newbury School having been a barrier to the further progress westward of the flames.

In fact no casual reader, one who has not been through the ruins, and witnessed the gloom and bitterness occasioned by the fell destroyer, would credit the assertion that for miles south, miles north, miles east, nothing is to be seen save ruins, jagged corners of buildings, blazing heaps of coal, smouldering wheat and acres of battered machinery, grimy, red and useless. There one could see the Orphan Home; it had accomplished some good work in its day—nearly three hundred children had gathered to be educated by the self-sacrificing Sisters of Mercy. Here occurred a heart-rending scene; the children screamed, hid themselves, and wept aloud—their lamentations being heard by many without. Mr. Sullivan at once secured wagons and saved them from the horrible fate with which they were threatened. The spire of the Church of Holy Name remained—a blast of wind blowing the platforms down and severely injuring several men. Unity Church, where the Rev. Robert Collyer delivered so eloquent a sermon the night before—dwelling upon the destruction of Paris—now became a victim to the element more deadly than man's wrath, more potent than military heartlessness. At the Water Works Mr. Creiger was striving to protect the interests of the city—the roof alone being destroyed; Mr. Creiger was amazed when viewing the fire on Ohio street, to observe the flames heading out to the Works. Even the graves in the old cemetery were scorched—the tombstones blistered and scaled, and iron railings twisted into fantastic shapes. But why dwell upon the frightful work accomplished during Monday? Why call back the painful objects, the saddening experiences of that awful day? The man who, maddened by anxiety and suffering, prevailed upon his brain to conjure up the burning of Sodom and Gomorra—and to prophecy a similar destruction in the case of Chicago, deserved pity; hooted as he was, driven from his stand—he yet was less crazed than hundreds who ran or walked or spoke as though in a dream, and who superstitiously thought what the unfortunate man was reckless enough to speak. And standing to view the rapidly melting streets, we can see whole families secreting themselves under bridges or sidewalks; clergymen of all denominations were striving to escape the work of general destruction—in fact—like death—the fire levelled all, and common disaster made men brothers.

It were useless to endeavor to classify the magnificent structures reduced to ashes on the North Side; happy homes were made desolate; the laugh of youth was turned into weeping; the plans for future enjoyment were defeated; the prattling infant in the cradle, the young mother full of hope—what a fearful comment on the uncertainty of human happiness. Millions of dollars represented now by crumbled ruins; households pampered in luxury and ease praying for an opportunity of concealing themselves, protecting themselves, with paupers, beggars and thieves; not a building to enter, scarce clothing to cover their forms; God in his great mercy would not have sent so great an affliction without mysteriously ordering it for some wise purpose.

The following were a few of the destroyed buildings in North Division: Revere Hotel, Ullich's Block, Ewing's Block, the Hatch House, the Humboldt House, Illinois Street Church, Armour, Dole & Co.'s Elevator, Hiram Wheeler's Elevator, the private residences of William B. Ogden, J. L. Stark, Isaac N. Arnold, J. K. Rice, George L. Dunlap, W. B. Houghtaling, Samuel Johnson, E. I. Tinkham, Thomas Mackin, the contractor, whose loss is from four to five hundred thousand dollars; George F. and Julian Rumsey, Edward Burling, A. H. Burley, O. F. Fuller, Dr. C. V. Dyer, G. W. Goudy, Obadiah Jackson, General Rucker, the new Diversey Block, near the Water Works, E. B. McCagg, Perry N. Smith, Philip Hoyne, Franklin Mosely, Lincoln, Pierson Street Primary, Elm Street Primary, and other school buildings, the Clarendon Hotel on Clark Street, the North Side Stables, from which nearly all the horses were saved, McCormick's Réaper Factory, the Chicago Sugar Refinery, the Galena Freight House, the Galena Elevator, Lill's and Sand's Breweries, the Tanneries along the North Branch, the German Theatre at the corner of Indiana and Wells streets, Unity, New England, and Westminster Churches, the Chapel of the Holy Name, the Cathedral, the Hospital of the Alexian Brothers, the Jewish Hospital on LaSalle street, the new Catholic one on the corner of Sedgwick and Elm, with the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, the Chicago Historical Society, the Huron Street Station, the Bethel, Galena Depot, &c., &c.

IT IS TUESDAY.

No papers are issued. Where once stood the *Times* office, from whence issued one of the most fearless, dashing papers on the Continent, was now a ruin, Mr. Storey's loss being altogether immense. The *Tribune*, having secured Edwards' Directory Office on Canal street, West Side, coalesced with the *Journal*, for the time being, in fact all the printing offices nestled closely together on Canal and adjacent streets. West Division was crowded, as also portions of the South. There is a settled gloom observable; rich men on Saturday are poor to-day. They are not downhearted, however. They calmly talk the matter, each one wondering, speculating as to how his safe has "stood it." Selfish merchants in some cases are extortionate in prices; they ask 25 cents per pound for the commonest brand of sugar; they swindle on bread prices until a manifesto is issued forbidding them to sell for more than eight cents per loaf. One man hangs out his shingle, and a real *bona fide* shingle, too; on it is inscribed his name, and underneath, "wife, children, energy!" That is all he had left.

On the corner of Canal street business men discussed their losses; they were

philosophical, but ever and anon the trembling lip, the uncertain nervous action, told too plainly that the heart felt what the lip failed to utter.

Here is Mr. Wentworth of the Michigan Central; he has been working hard, and evidently has borne his share of the fray.

"How much money have you?" asks his friend.

"Just four dollars," is the reply—and one-half goes to the anxious enquirer.

A gentleman who had been worth \$300,000 stood viewing the destruction of his wealth in an elevator. Pointing towards a mountain of wet, smoldering wheat, he said: "This day I am not worth a dollar; this day a week ago I was possessed of \$300,000.

Scenes such as these were frequent; men came down from their wealth-created positions, and removed the mantle of business courtesy and practical coldness which had too often frozen their hearts, and made them indifferent to the troubles and burdens of others less fortunate in the battle of life.

But now all were wounded, and able to practically test the effect of changes reverses and afflictions upon the human heart.

During the day the following notices, proclamations, etc., were issued:

1. All citizens are requested to exercise great caution in the use of fire in their dwellings and not to use kerosene lights at present, as the city will be without a full supply of water for probably two or three days.

2. The following bridges are passable, to wit: All bridges (except Van Buren and Adams streets) from Lake street south, and all bridges over the North Branch of the Chicago River.

3. All good citizens who are willing to serve, are requested to report at the corner of Anne and Washington streets, to be sworn in as special policemen.

Citizens are requested to organize a police for each block in the city, and to send reports of such organization to the police headquarters, corner of Union and West Madison streets.

All persons needing food will be relieved by applying at the following places:

At the corner of Ann and West Washington; Illinois Central Railroad round-house.

M. S. R. R.—Twenty-second street station.

C. B. & Q. R. R.—Canal street depot.

St. L. & A. R. R.—Near Sixteenth street.

C. & N. W. R. R.—Corner of Kinzie and Canal streets.

All the public schoolhouses, and at nearly all the churches.

4. Citizens are requested to avoid passing through the burnt districts until the dangerous walls left standing can be levelled.

5. All saloons are ordered be closed at 9 P. M. every day for one week, under a penalty of forfeiture of license.

6. The Common Council have this day by ordinance fixed the price of bread at eight (8) cents per loaf of twelve ounces, and at the same rate for loaves of a less or greater weight, and affixed a penalty of ten dollars for selling, or attempting to sell, bread at a greater rate within the next ten days.

7. Any hackman, expressman, drayman or teamster charging more than the regular fare will have his license revoked.

All citizens are requested to aid in preserving the peace, good order and good name of our city.

October 10, 1877.

R. B. MASON, Mayor."

"*Proclamation.*—Whereas, in the providence of God, to whose will we humbly submit, a terrible calamity has befallen our city, which demands of us our best efforts for the preservation of order, and the relief of the suffering:

"Be it known, that the faith and credit of the city of Chicago is hereby pledged for the necessary expenses for the relief of the suffering. Public order will be preserved. The police and special police now being appointed, will be responsible for the maintenance of the peace and the protection of property.

"All officers and men of the Fire Department and Health Department will act as special policemen without further notice. The Mayor and Comptroller will give vouchers for all supplies furnished by the different relief committees. The headquarters of the city government will be at the Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets. All persons are warned against any acts tending to endanger property. All persons caught in any depredation will be immediately arrested.

"With the help of God order and peace and private property shall be preserved. The City Government and committees of citizens pledge themselves to the community to protect them, and prepare the way for a restoration of public and private welfare.

"It is believed the fire has spent its force, and all will soon be well."

"R. B. MASON, Mayor.

GEO. TAYLOR, Comptroller.

By R. B. MASON.

CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN.

President Common Council.

T. B. BROWN, President Board of Police."

Gov. Hayes, who had been in Chicago for three days, assisting in the work, issued the following suggestions:

"To the People of Ohio:

It is believed by the best informed citizens here that many thousands of the sufferers must be provided with the necessaries of life during the whole winter. Let the efforts to raise contributions be energetically pushed. Money, food, flour, pork, clothing and other articles not perishable should be collected as rapidly as possible, especially money, fuel and flour."

(Signed)

"R. B. HAYES."

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan issued the following order:

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI, }
CHICAGO, October 12. }

"To His Honor the Mayor:

The preservation of the peace and good order of the city having been intrusted to

me by your Honor, I am happy to state that no case of outbreak or disorder has been reported. No authenticated attempt at incendiarism has reached me, and the people of the city are calm, quiet and well-disposed. The force at my disposal is ample to maintain order, should it be necessary to protect the district devastated by fire. Still I would suggest to citizens not to relax in their watchfulness until the smouldering fires of the burned buildings are entirely extinguished.

(Signed)

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut. General."

Mayor Mason issued the following appeal:

"Clothing and all protection from the cold will be needed through the winter as well as now. Send forward in as large quantities as possible. Collect money and hold it subject to our order. Send in provisions that will keep. Cooked meats nearly spoil before we can distribute them. Aid arrives liberally. Now we want to husband our resources as much as possible, for a long winter is before us, and the suffering will continue until our laboring classes are again enabled to sustain their families.

(Signed)

R. B. MASON, Mayor."

The Gov. of Missouri, in his proclamation to the people, said:

"Let us unite likewise in the most generous emulation, and extend the largest possible aid to them in this the hour of misfortune. I, therefore, recommend all counties, cities, towns and other corporations, to all business and charitable associations, and to the community at large, to take immediate steps to organize relief committees to express the deep sorrow which Missouri feels at this overwhelming affliction. It was only yesterday that they were united with you in congratulating you on your own soil and in your own chief city, whilst their own homes were being destroyed. Let us respond by throwing open wide our own doors to those who are without shelter, by sending bread and raiment at once, and by such contributions ward off further distress, as the generous heart of our own great State will be proud to transmit, in recognition, too, of the warm and intimate feeling that has heretofore so closely bound our citizens together. I cannot forbear to extend to all who have been thus stricken down in the midst of an unbounded prosperity, the sincerest sympathy of Missouri's sons and daughters in their distress.

Done at the city of Jefferson this 9th day of October, A. D. 1871.

B. GRATZ BROWN,
Governor of Missouri."

The following dispatch was received Oct. 12th, by Archbishop Spaulding:

"To Archbishop Spaulding, Chicago:

The cathedral, six churches, orphan asylums, hospitals, House of the Good Shepherd, schools, charitable institutions and Bishop's house are in ruins. Over 100,000 people are homeless. I beg you for a general collection in your church next Sunday. The Superintendent of the Telegraph Company asks you to report this message to the Prelates of the country as our wires are too crowded and few. Request all remittances to be to yourself.

THOS. FOLEY, Bishop of Chicago."

And from one end of the Continent to the other arrived assurances of aid and support.

It may be interesting in the future as a reference to know some of the prominent towns and cities which contributed to the fund for relief of sufferers. It would prove an impossibility to publish all these who poured into the Treasury their small or great contributions; thousands of individuals halved their finances and prayed Providence to help the stricken people. North, south, east, west—across the prairies or across the ocean—across mountain steeps or in the radiant valley—all came forward to prove that Charity was yet an attribute of man's nature. Here are the prominent ones:

City St. Louis.....	\$ 50,000
Citizens of St. Louis.....	70,000
Pittsfield, Massachusetts.....	5,000
J. M. Gould, Santa Fe.....	425
Boston, Massachusetts (various contributions).....	400,000
Kansas City, Missouri.....	10,000
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania—citizens.....	200,000
City Council.....	100,000
Hamilton, Ontario.....	2,000
Paterson, New Jersey.....	7,000
First installment of Urbana, Ohio.....	1,000
Buffalo, New York.....	100,000
Indianapolis, Indiana.....	40,000
First National Bank, Greencastle, Indiana.....	2,000
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	225,000
Leavenworth, Kansas.....	10,000
Collin. Randall & Co., New York.....	1,000
Quincy, Illinois.....	15,000
Montreal Board of Trade.....	10,000
Meadville, Pennsylvania.....	3,000
Fort Wayne, Indiana.....	2,000
Jeffersonville, Indiana.....	1,000
Portland, Maine.....	20,000
Baltimore <i>American</i> subscription list.....	10,000
Watertown, Mass., in addition to the fifty cases of clothing.....	1,000
Rondout, New York.....	2,000
San Francisco Stock Exchange, in gold.....	8,000
Adams Express Company.....	10,000
Alex. Martin.....	2,000
James Roosevelt, Hyde Park, New York.....	1,000
Lawrence, Kansas.....	10,000
Joseph Barrett & Co, Boston.....	1,000
Amsterdam, New York.....	8,000
D. S. Morgan & Co., London, England.....	5,000
Drexel, Morgan & Co., New York.....	5,000
City of Rochester and Monroe county, New York.....	70,000
Port Byron, New York.....	250
San Francisco subscriptions.....	25,000

Which they intend to add	\$75,000
Standard Life Insurance Company, New York	1,000
Waynesville, Ohio	2,000
Toronto, Ontario, (gold)	10,000
N. E. Dodge, London, England	10,000
Citizens of Missouri	20,000
City of St. Joseph	3,000
County of Missouri	18,000
Syracuse, New York	25,000
Jeffersonville, Indiana	1,000
Police Department, Washington, D. C.	600
New Orleans, subscribers incomplete	10,000
Mechanics Trade Exchange, Brooklyn	1,000
Haverhill, Massachusetts	10,000
Shaneetown, Illinois	5,000
Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York	1,000
Topeka, Kansas	5,000
Louisville	200,000
Naragansett Steamship Co	1,000
Oswego	12,000
Newark	30,000
Trenton	17,000
Rome, N. Y.	2,500
Palmyra, New York	3,000
Robinson, Shade & Co., New York	500
Employees of the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. ...	4,000
Manufacturers and Builders Fire Insurance Company	5,000
North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, London ...	5,000
Employees of the Engraving and Printing Bureau, Washington ...	1,400
Ohio Falls Car Company, Jeffersonville, Indiana	1,000
Philadelphia	130,000
Whitman & Field, manufacturing company, Shielburg, Mass.	500
Jacksonville, Illinois	500
Protestant Episcopal General Convention, in session at Baltimore ..	2,000
Lafin Powder Company	1,000
Greencastle, Indiana, council appropriation	2,000
Manchester, New Hampshire	15,000
Henry Fawn, of New Haven, Connecticut	5,000
Terre Haute, Indiana	10,000
Bloomington, Illinois	15,000
Decatur, Illinois	5,000
Green Castle citizens	1,200
New York Gold Exchange	12,000
Alexander T. Stewart, New York	50,000
Erie, Pennsylvania	15,000

GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

29

\$75,000	Detroit	\$30,000
1,000	Baltimore	200,000
2,000	Concord, N. H.	7,400
10,000	Lancaster, Pa.	25,000
10,000	Mason City, Illinois	269
20,000	Danville, Illinois	1,750
3,000	Chelsea, Massachusetts	260
18,000	New York Cotton Exchange	5,000
25,000	Lafayette, Indiana	10,000
1,000	London, (Canada)	2,000
600	Lynn, Massachusetts	5,000
10,000	Keokuk, Iowa	6,350
1,000	Commercial Exchange Philadelphia	10,000
10,000	General Julius White, Evansville, Illinois	500
5,000	Industrial Exhibition Fair, Buffalo,	6,000
1,000	Paris, Illinois	1,000
5,000		
200,000		
1,000		
12,000		
30,000		
17,000		
2,500		
3,000		
500		
4,000		
5,000		
5,000		
1,400		
1,600		
130,000		
500		
500		
2,000		
1,000		
2,000		
15,000		
5,000		
10,000		
15,000		
5,000		
1,200		
12,000		
50,000		
15,000		

Up to Saturday night the 14th, the following figures were recognized as being a fair estimate of the subscriptions already raised :

LONDON, ENG., LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	<i>Amount.</i>
Corporation of London	\$ 5,000
Private citizens of London	35,000
Messrs. Baring, of London	5,000
Messrs. Rothschild of London	5,000
Messrs. Morgan, of London	5,000
Messrs. Brown, Shepley & Co., of London	5,000
Great Western Railway, of Canada, London	5,000
Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada, London	5,000
Liverpool Chamber of Commerce	2,000
American Chamber of Commerce, of Liverpool	1,300
Total (gold)	\$73,800

Recapitulation.

Total to October 12 inclusive	\$1,375,880.00
Received at New York <i>Herald</i> office	1,079.45
At Chamber of Commerce	48,268.15
At Stock Exchange	2,825.00
At Cotton Exchange	1,250.00
At Produce Exchange	8,314.00
Brooklyn	125,000.00
At Grocers' Board of Trade	83,058.00
Hardware trade	15,111.50
Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street	120.00
Union, Adams & Co	85.00
Miscellaneous city collections	47,262.20
Other cities (including Canada)	454,500.00
Europe	78,800.00
Clothing, &c., estimated	600,000.00

Hon E. C. Ingersoll, on behalf of the Illinois State Association, Washington, D. C., had forwarded by special messenger \$3,727, and provisions, and sent more the next day. Omaha also raised a fund, whilst many of those mentioned added largely to these contributions during the past week. Food and clothing arrived in abundance—hundreds of cars conveyed it thither—whilst it was rumored in many cases parties secured the charity of committees, and after obtaining articles or passes on railways, sold them; such cases, happily, were few and far between; a bitter lesson had been taught—let us hope it benefitted thousands who seldom before appeared thankful for the protecting hand of Providence.

It is Wednesday. The people desired to blot out the past—rub the old reckoning off the slate and commence anew. The *Tribune* had already furnished admirable reports, and we are indebted to the able reporters for the annexed pretty information.

Owing to the fact that the North Division was accessible only across Kinzie and Division street bridges and through the dark LaSalle street tunnel, passage through which was forbidden to teams, the people who yesterday visited that quarter of the city were chiefly those who had formerly lived there, and were hunting for shreds and scraps of property, or were trying to find the places where they had once lived and the property they had once owned. The great rush of visitors on foot and in carriages was across Randolph, Lake, and Madison street bridges into the South Division. People from the West Side, from lower down on the South Division, and strangers who had just reached the city, all turned in that direction, and wandered from point to point, often puzzled as to their whereabouts, and seeking in vain for old and familiar landmarks. The principal business in the South Division yesterday was the digging out of safes from the smoking buildings in which they were buried. Several persons were shrewd enough to make that a business, and they succeeded in getting all the work they wanted. A few ropes, shovels, levers, and occasionally a little water, made up the stock in trade. Some had gotten out their fourth safe by 2 o'clock, and were hunting around in search of other jobs. Many of the safes came up in excellent condition, while others were the most deplorable wrecks. One of Herring's lay on River street near Rush street bridge, the interior wood-work gone, and all the papers charred. The Harris safe of Deeffenbacher who is in the tobacco business on Water street, was also found to be worthless. It contained papers valued at about \$40,000. Others were taken out which had apparently passed unharmed through the fiery trial. Others which had been opened were found to be in excellent condition. All things considered, they have stood rather better than was expected. Many which have been gotten out were not opened for a day or two, until they got somewhat cooled off. McVicker was working to get out his and they were also laboring on one or two other buildings.

Another business was started by a man in a cart, who drove down Randolph to the lake displaying a sign "Removal signs painted here," so that persons desirous of sticking up upon the ruins of their stores a notice of the places at which they intended to reopen business could do so. Nothing strikes the eye more favorably, in going near the South Side, than the great number of these little Bulletin Boards, which have been roughly lettered off with notices of removal, generally to Wabash avenue or to West Canal or Randolph streets, and they give abundant proof that the energies of the merchants have not been crushed out by the catastrophe which has befallen them.

On crossing the river at Madison street there is a vacancy on the north side of the street and nothing else, and with a few noticeable exceptions there remain but insignificant and one-story relics of once first-class buildings. Law's coal yard on the south side of the street is on fire, and even where the flames have not broken out, the white smoke is pouring out at a fearful rate. Some of it may, however, be saved, by the liberal and constant use of water. Beyond there, going east, there is practically nothing until the relics of the Otis Block are reached, at the corner of LaSalle and Madison. Just to the south on LaSalle, the walls of the Arcade building, which was immediately in the rear of the Farwell Hall, remain comparatively intact.

The *Tribune* was, by several hours, the last building in Chicago to survive the general destruction, and its magnificent fire-proof building was the last to succumb, although it had been surrounded by fire on two sides for about four hours. The building was a perfect model of architectural elegance, and had been constructed throughout with reference to safety and durability in case of fire. The ceilings were of corrugated iron, resting upon wrought iron "I" beams, while every partition wall in the entire structure was of brick. It was, in all respects, one of the most absolutely "fire-proof" buildings ever erected. That is, it was fire-proof up to the date of its destruction. It was completed in April, 1869, at a cost of \$225,000, and its contents were fully \$100,000 more. Relying upon the integrity of their edifice, the *Tribune* Company had taken no insurance, although they have little cause to regret this neglect. In the corner of the first floor was the counting-room and business office, with a fire-proof vault for the safe keeping of records, valuables, etc. On the Madison and Dearborn street fronts were elegant stores of various kinds, all filled with stocks of goods. In the basement were the boilers and engines, two of Hoe's eight-cylinder presses, several folding machines, large quantities of printing paper, and a vast collection of miscellaneous machinery, tools, appliances and material necessary to the carrying on of a great newspaper.

The second and third floor of the building were devoted to offices, all of which were occupied. On the fourth floor were the editorial and composing rooms, all superbly fitted up.

As stated above, the building withstood the storm for several hours, and it was not until 10 o'clock on Monday forenoon, six hours after it had seemingly escaped, that it was reached from the eastward from McVicker's Theatre. The interior wood-work and combustible material was consumed at once, but the floors and walls generally remained intact, although all were so blistered, cracked and twisted as to be almost worthless for future use.

In the private office of the business manager on the ground floor was a relic of the siege of Paris, a Krupp shell, which fired by the heat, and, exploding tore a wide breach in the walls in its vicinity.

A search among the ruins reveals the gratifying fact that the two eight cylinder presses, valued at about \$60,000, are not seriously damaged. It is believed that both can be restored to service at a small cost. The four turtles are also all right, including the two which were on the press when the men got scared and left. The Post Office building also stood well, its wall being intact, and its roof is not entirely gone. It can probably be repaired. At the northeast corner of State and Madison Street stands, comparatively uninjured, the unfinished brown stone front which was erecting there.

Since there was nothing in it to burn, its front shows very few traces of scorching. The derrick which stood in front of it has fallen against one of the upper windows, but has broken nothing. Of the magnificent block occupied by the Western News Company, S. C. Griggs & Co., only a fragment remains, the southwestern corner of the wall rising to the second story height.

At the corner of Washington and State stands the building which has unquestionably best stood the trial by fire—the First National Bank. Its walls seem perfectly safe, although the floors have suffered. Field, King & Co. retain their office in the basement, where Robert Law is also installed, and if the room were only swept out, and the pieces of paper removed, no one could perceive that anything had gone wrong overhead. Unquestionably the comparatively slight repairs will put it in order again, and it will serve as a nucleus for building in that quarter. Turning east into Washington street, the way is encumbered with the limestone blocks which once formed part of Field, Letter & Co.'s store, and which were thrown there when the building was blown up. Mixed up with brick, telegraph wire, and other debris, it makes a mass of rubbish which ought to have impeded the progress of the flames, but did not do so. Down in the basement, piles of dry goods are still burning and emitting an unpleasant stench. On the opposite side of Washington, the photographers' places and the other stores have vanished, while Drake's Block is decidedly more of a ruin than it was a year ago. The question of the removal of the Second Presbyterian congregation has been eternally settled. The hard limestone walls of the church resisted very well, notwithstanding the slight amount of ptumen in them. The southern tower remains, and the walls are all upon a level with a point just above the great front windows. The experience of this fire has been rather unfavorable to the softer limestones from Lemont, and has shown that, after all, a thick wall of good brick will stand as well, and resist the action of the flames, as well as any stone that is used here, excepting granite. The effect of the fire upon the Athens marble has been remarkable. In some places the stone has disappeared altogether. In others, such as the LaSalle street front of the Court House, it has been gnawed and eaten away, or fallen on the great flakes. The sandstone and granite may not have been exposed to so intense a flame, but they certainly stood very well. The *Tribune* building was badly scorched, but the stone was not materially injured. Dearborn Park has been taken possession of by Keen & Cooke and Lord & Smith, while right across the way, on the Base Ball Ground, the fence surrounding which, has been wiped out, is a sign to the effect that parties wanting room on public grounds must go to C. B. Farwell, at the corner of Thirteenth and Michigan Avenue. The American Merchants' Union Express have obtained possession of a part of the ground, including the diamond, and Gray Brothers have hold of the north fifty feet of the base ball lot. C. T. Bolles, dealer in stoves, has also begun running up a small booth. The ground is covered with piles of lumber, and bears a more striking resemblance to Cheyenne in its incipient days, than anything else. The iron stores of J. V. Ayer, Hall, Kimbark & Co., and others, on Michigan avenue, between Lake and Randolph streets, present a curious spectacle. They are filled with iron, twisted, distorted, and bent out of all shape, while across the street the immense iron rafters and beams have been dealt with in a most extraordinary fashion. In many of these stores, and, indeed, generally in the wholesale warehouses, the fires were still burning, and, of course, no attempt

was made to put them out. The sidewalks of the Union Depot, thick and strong, are still standing, but the offices in the rear have caved in, except at the northeast corner, where one tall pinnacle remains. The building occupied by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Michigan Central Roads has been gutted, but the walls are still partially standing. The Michigan Central Freight Depot has also been cleaned out, though the walls are up to the spring of the roof. Quite an amount of sugar was lost here. Just south of this depot half a dozen cars were burned, the trucks yet remaining on the track. Near by was a car which had just run up from Tolono, on the Illinois Central Road, filled with provisions, generally bread and cheese, some of which were issued on the spot to hungry men who happened to be near by. The trains of the Illinois and Michigan Central stop just in front of the old depot.

At the head of the slip which lies just west of Elevator A was the Providence, one of the five Amoskeag steamers which came on from Pittsburg, and the Phoenix, of Detroit, engaged in pumping water through a long line of hose, past the ruins of the Massachusetts House, to wet down the ruins beyond. Another engine was near the Central Elevator, playing upon the immense hill of wheat, which was in Elevator A, and which was bursting in little puffs of smoke all over its surface. It cannot be very easily extinguished, and all that is expected is that it will gradually smoulder away. The Marine Hospital, an old and substantial building, is in very good order, comparatively. Of course the inner walls and the roof are gone, but the outside walls have stood it very well.

It is not possible to ascertain as yet the entire amount of shipping lost along the river and the branches. The Navarino, however, a new vessel belonging to Captain Goodrich, was lying off Goodrich's docks, and tried to run out, but stuck just beyond and behind Rathbone's stove manufactory on the north side of the river and sunk there, her boilers now being just visible. Eight or nine schooners and brigs were also caught near the mouth of the river, and burned to the water's edge. From Rush street bridge east, on the north bank, the coal heaps are in a blaze. Rathbone's place, and all immediately east of that, are safe. Rush street bridge itself is a hopeless and utter wreck, as is also the state one. The great wholesale houses on River street have been completely swept away, and nothing is left to give an idea of what was once done there, except that in some places there is iron, and in another a quantity of lime which has been effectually ruined by the heat. Along here were one or two burnt safes, and as many disgusted, but uncomplaining, owners.

Water street is done for, and State street, from the bridge to the First National Bank, is in the same condition. At the northwest corner of Clark and Water streets, one corner of a building is standing, but ought to be taken down as soon as possible.

The Sherman House has totally disappeared, and the remains in that part of the city are so scanty as to make it almost impossible to identify localities. On many of these streets women and children were engaged in collecting scraps of iron and all kinds of rubbish from the still hot buildings. Some boys had found on Water street a lot of China doll heads, scorched but unbroken, and were carrying them off as relics. Three men were also moving up the river in a row boat, intent on doing a little wrecking, if they got a chance. The burnt district is now so thoroughly patrolled by regulars that there need be no apprehensions as to the perpetration of more thefts.

The old part of the Court House is gutted, but the wings have stood very well, and the first floors are safe.

The walls of the first storey of the Board of Trade building are still standing.

The effect of the fire upon the different kinds of pavement has been very curious. As a matter of course the stone stood it the best, but the large cobble stones split in many instances. The asphalt laid in the Court House square was not injured at all. The new cylindrical block pavement on Clark street stood very well, except in one place, where the tar kettle had run over and a great strip was eaten out. The tar was gone from between the blocks where the gravel had not been laid on it, but the blocks were generally uninjured. The pavements of Madison, Randolph and the other streets were in much better condition than was expected. They were badly honeycombed in many places, and sometimes twisted and upheaved, but can be generally repaired. The rails of the street cars were in many cases badly sprung, but the sills are uninjured.

The South side road will have its track all repaired in a day or two, and it will take the West Side companies but a short time to relay their's. There is considerable *debris* in many of the streets, but the work of clearing has already begun. The sidewalks, wood and stone, have gone, the large limestone blocks. Along the South Branch Lind's building stands, and the *Evening Mail* has its office there. The coal yards south to Madison street are still burning, and will do so despite the water, with the exception of the one at Randolph street bridge. The LaSalle street tunnel is in perfect order, but on account of the darkness there, and the fear of accidents, no carriages were allowed to go through. There are no records in there at present, and, if any were stored there, they have been destroyed.

The real headquarters of the order-preserving force of the city is now at No. 569 Wabash avenue, where General Phil Sheridan has established his headquarters, in the house formerly occupied by the Phoenix Club. Here the head of the city has planted a pine table and entertained his numerous visitors.

The force at the General's command, in addition to the city regular and special police, consists of seven companies of regulars and six of volunteers. The former are from Omaha and other western points, and are all camped upon the site of the Ball Park, on Michigan avenue. To them, as the most trustworthy and vigilant force at hand, has been entrusted the care of the South Side burnt district, reaching from Harrison street to the main river, in this space is at present the wealth and treasure of the city yet in safes, and in most cases buried in the ruins. The number of thieves now known to be in the city, and the presumption that they will make the safes their objective point render this disposition of the troops the most prudent one possible. The orders to the sentinels Tuesday were of the strictest possible kind, and it will be wonderful indeed if the ruffianly element shall triumph.

The militia are from Bloomington, Springfield and Champaign in Illinois, and number six companies in all. They arrived in the city on Tuesday morning under orders from Adjutant General Dilger, and were immediately stationed in different parts of the city to repress pillage, and generally to preserve order. Two companies were placed on the corner of Prairie avenue and Twenty-second street, and were as fine looking men as one could see. They were from the Illinois Industrial University at

Champaign, and a heartier, healthier, more intelligent set of men would be hard to find.

One other company of militia was stationed at the corner of Canal and Wilson streets, for the protection of the thoroughly affrighted residents of that portion of the city.

Another company was placed at Halstead street, with headquarters at the railroad station, on Twelfth street.

The North side did not need much military protection in its dilapidated condition, and was abundantly guarded by two militia companies stationed at Lincoln Park.

A part of the Champaign company was also at the corner of Randolph and Elizabeth streets.

General Sheridan seemed satisfied that the city was perfectly safe under the protection already at hand; but, in order to assure this, more troops will arrive shortly. Three additional companies of regulars were expected last night, and ten companies more will arrive to-day, making a force large enough to keep in order all the roughs in the United States.

WEDNESDAY, and the smoke commenced to clear away; men were braver, truer to themselves, more collected, more energetic. The Corn Exchange members had secured a large, dark-looking hall at 51 Canal street, and there the question was mooted as to the best course to be pursued with regard to business on hand—whether to repudiate or declare all transactions "off," or to await the settlement of insurances and opening of banks. Men were certainly downhearted, and yet they spoke brave words—and they meant what they said; "Chicago must rise," "Chicago is our city," and they were justly proud in being able to feel that the world's sympathy was with them in this awful hour of doubt and affliction.

Little printing offices were commencing to distribute, and these little ones now had the upper hand; neglected workers who had feared the sheriff and dodged the bailiff, put on their best clothes, and in some cases sold out for satisfactory prices to those daily publishers who were short of sorts, or perhaps "sort of short." The *Post* came out—the *Tribune* came out—the *Journal* came out—the *Republican* came out, but save and except the *Tribune* and perhaps the *Journal*, it was a weakly "come." No men deserve more credit than the journalistic refugees of Canal and adjacent streets; they slept in old wagons one night, and had rented offices and secured a few hard looking "cases," and set to work; verily they were obliged to work in order to set, for matters generally were in a demoralized condition. Boys took advantage of limited issues of the paper and charged 25 cents, 50 cents and even \$1.00 per copy for the *Tribune* and other papers; the proprietors grumbled, but the boys—for these city Arabs were now the pompous and wealthy classes—maintained their prices and formed a ring, so that no youth dare dispose of his newspapers at an unfair figure—or rather at a fair, honest figure.

The following, from the Governor of Michigan, was read with much pleasure by the community at large:—

"The City of Chicago, in the neighboring State of Illinois, has been visited in the providence of Almighty God with a calamity almost unequalled in the annals of history. A large portion of that beautiful and most prosperous city has been reduced to ashes and is now in ruins. Many millions of dollars in property, the accumulation of

years of industry and toil, have been swept away, almost in a moment. The rich have been reduced to penury, the poor have lost the little they possessed, and many thousands of people rendered homeless and houseless, and are now without the absolute necessities of life. I, therefore, earnestly call upon the citizens of every portion of Michigan to take immediate measures for alleviating the pressing wants of that fearfully afflicted city by collecting and forwarding to the Mayor, or proper authorities of Chicago, supplies of food as well as liberal collections of money. Let this sore calamity of our neighbors remind us of the uncertainty of earthly possessions, and that when one member suffers all the members should suffer with it. I cannot doubt that the whole people of the State will most gladly, most promptly, and most liberally respond to this urgent demand upon their sympathy, but no words of mine can plead so strongly as the calamity itself.

HENRY P. BALDWIN,
Governor of Michigan.

The Secretary of War telegraphed:—

War Department,
Washington, D. C; October 11, 1871.

To Lieutenant General Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.

I agree with you, that the fire is a National calamity. The sufferers have the sincere sympathy of the nation. Officers at the Depots at St. Louis and Jeffersonville, and elsewhere, have been ordered to forward supplies liberally and promptly.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,
Secretary of War.

To add to this, Robert Bonner, of the *Ledger*, telegraphed to Mr. J. Walsh of the American News Company, that he could draw upon him for \$10,000 to be used in relieving members of the press—whilst the manly tone of the press sustained and fortified many through the dark shadows of the hour.

Then news arrived from London, (England,) that in response to the call of the American Minister for a meeting to express sympathy and provide relief for the people of Chicago, over 400 American and English gentlemen assembled at the Langham Hotel. One of the speakers drew a parallel between the conflagration of Chicago and the great fire in London. Great enthusiasm was evident from the opening, and the meeting needed no stimulus. Everybody was eager to contribute, and within a short time from the opening of the list £1000 was subscribed *via voce*. Conspicuous among the subscribers were several Confederates, who requested that their names should not appear. A few merchants of Chicago, whose establishments were destroyed by fire, also offered their contributions amid the cheers of the assemblage. Resolutions expressing the deepest sympathy for the sufferers, and pledging further aid, were adopted by acclamation. A committee was appointed, with J. S. Morgan and Gen. Schenck at the head, to produce additional subscriptions in London and throughout the kingdom, and there was every reason to expect that a large sum would be raised. Expressions of sympathy were received by telegraph and by mail from all parts of the country, and read by the chairman. Among those present were Hon. A. Curtin, Minister to Russia, General A. E. Burnside, General J. G. Barnard, Hon. Hugh McCullough, Messrs. Morgan and Woodhull, of the American Legation, Adam Badeau, Consul General at London, Wm. E. Dodge, of New York, John I. Cisco, of New York, Messrs. Munn, Storring, Habicht, of Clews, Habicht & Co., Bowles, Randolph Clay, George Wilkes, Boughton, the artist, John Healy, and Thaddens Hyatt. Many eminent Englishmen also attended the meeting and manifested their interest in its objects liberally by word and deed. Such charity kindly expressed nerved the sufferers—who had now not only to think for themselves but also for the poor—and as the news of sub-

GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

37

scriptions—announced above—was received, proud men wept, and manly hearts yearned to prove that a world's sympathy was appreciated. Men said it was Christlike. Let us hope it will bear fruits and make a more than lasting impression on them, in the future.

We shall pass over the frightful scenes observable in visiting the morgue, where over eighty unfortunate and almost unrecognizable bodies were laid out; some had been suffocated, trampled to death; a few had fallen, others been taken from ruins, but hundreds more must still remain in the ruins.

THURSDAY DAWNED and now that telegrams were received and messengers arrived it became known that a majority of the insurance companies were anxious to settle all claims in full; such announcements as the following creating intense excitement, as thousands had anticipated advantage being taken, and an apportionment of 10 or 15 per cent being declared:—

The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co's. telegraphed their agents:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1871.

"Chicago losses probably under two and a half millions. The Directors in New York are authorized to draw on London. Charge higher rates."

ALFRED PELL, Manager.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company telegraphed:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 12, 1871.

"In view of the intense feeling existing relative to the standing of Fire Insurance Companies, we take pleasure in saying to our friends and the public, that we have telegraphed to our agents to draw at sight in settlement of all losses by the Chicago fire as fast as they are adjusted. After the payment of which we shall have our Capital intact and a surplus of over \$125,000, leaving our Cash Assets over \$525,000.

B. S. WALCOTT, President.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

The New York managers of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company received the following kindly and generous cable telegram from Mr. J. W. Cater, Chairman of the London Board:—

"Subscribe \$5,000 for the Chicago sufferers. Settle all losses promptly. Draw, at three days sight."

"The assets of this company in the United States, amounting to over \$1,300,000, will not be touched in the payment of losses in Chicago."

WM. CONNER, } Associate Managers.
CHAS. E. WHITE, }
WM. P. BLADEN. }

The managers of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company issued the following:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1871.

"The losses of this company by the recent fires in Chicago cannot exceed a quarter of a million of dollars, which will be promptly paid as the various claims shall be adjusted.

This Company will have remaining more than a million of dollars of good assets, as a guarantee to its policy holders."

H. A. HOWE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Vice President and Secretary.

The Jefferson Insurance Company, (New York):—

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway,

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1871.

To the public: This Company having no out-of-town Agents, and doing business only at this Office, is not materially affected by the great fire in Chicago, the entire amount at risk there being only \$47,500."

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, President.

The following was issued by the Andes Insurance Company :

CHICAGO, October 11, 1871.

"To the Andes Insurance Co.:
Andes losses will not exceed \$300,000."

E. B. RYAN, Agent.

"The Andes is solvent and very strong, and has already commenced paying the Chicago losses."

J. B. BENNETT, President.

The "Commercial" agency announced :

"The Company has only \$5,000 at risk in Chicago."

M. V. B. FOWLER, President.

The Columbia Fire Insurance Company announced :

"In reply to the numerous inquiries as to our losses by the disastrous fire in Chicago, we have no agency there, and but one risk of three thousand dollars."

ALFRED DOUGLAS, President.

The International Insurance Company, of New York, stated :

"In view of the general alarm created by the insurance losses consequent upon the recent fire in Chicago, it may be proper to state, on behalf of this company, that, if all our risks in the burnt district should prove total losses, they will not absorb much more than our net reserve, leaving our capital and assets \$300,000."

GEO. W. SAVAGE, President.

The following dispatch was received from the office of the American Central Fire Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo.:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., October 12, 1871.

"Messrs. Wm. H. Cheppu & Co., Managers of the New York Branch American Central Fire Insurance Company, 163 Broadway, New York :

Our loss in Chicago is \$300,000, which will be paid at once without interruption to business, twenty per cent call made."

GEO. T. CRAM, Secretary.

From the Aena of Hartford, largely interested, the following arrived :

"A telegram from E. P. Dorr, General Agent of this Company at Buffalo, says the Aena Company pays all losses promptly at Chicago and elsewhere, and continues all branches of business at all points as heretofore."

GEO. W. WOLVERTON, Agent Marine Department.

The annexed telegram was from the underwriters' agency :

NEW YORK, October 10, 1871.

Alex. McLane, Agent, 101 Griswold street, Detroit :

"At a meeting of the Germania, Hanover, Niagara and Republic Insurance Companies of New York, composing the "Underwriters' Agency," held this day, due preparations were made to pay immediately upon adjustments, all losses incurred at the fire in Chicago; after doing which, the capitals of all the companies will remain unimpaired, and have a surplus of over half a million dollars, leaving the gross cash assets of the "Underwriters' Agency" over two and one-half millions of dollars."

ALEX. STODDART, General Agent.

The Pacific Company, of San Francisco, telegraphed their agent that the losses would be fully \$1,000,000, and they had levied an assessment of seventy-five per cent, which would meet all demands and leave a surplus.

The Agents of various companies issued a notice that the following Companies represented by them can pay all losses sustained by the late fires in Chicago, after which their respective capitals will remain unimpaired :

"Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company; City Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco."

PELTIER & BELANGER.

The following card was published by the Agents :

"Official advices show that the losses of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company, of New York, will not consume the surplus. The Merchants Insurance Company, of Providence, had no Agency in Chicago—losses by insurance, \$18,000 only."

WM. S. TALMAN & Co., Agents.

The People's Fire Insurance Company, of Worcester, Mass., said:

"The People's Fire Insurance Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts, is perfectly solvent, and all their losses at Chicago and elsewhere will be paid promptly on demand."

Aug. N. CUNIER, Secretary.

The Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company:

October 11, 1871.

At a meeting of the Committee on Claims and Losses convened by the President, a resolution was passed unanimously authorising him to telegraph to Chicago that all losses sustained by the Company, as soon as adjusted, would be settled by sight drafts without deducting the sixty days' interest."

EDMUND DRIGGS, President.

The Firemen's Fund Company:

"This Company has no Agencies; will suffer loss in Chicago to the extent of two-thirds of its surplus, leaving capital unharmed. The President is now in Chicago prepared to give sight drafts for all losses as soon as adjusted."

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.

The Lamar Insurance Company, of New York, said:

"The Agents of the Company at Chicago telegraphed that the losses by the late fire, after a careful examination, will be less than \$200,000, thus leaving the capital whole, with a handsome surplus, and the Company are prepared to pay on demand all losses as soon as adjusted."

W. R. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

The Corn Exchange Insurance Company (N. Y.) announced:

"In reply to the numerous inquiries as to our losses by the Chicago fire, and to refute the many false rumors in regard to the standing of this Company, we have to state that we have taken no risks in that city since December, 1870, and the whole amount of the unexpired risks within the burnt district is but sixty-one thousand dollars, all of which is re-insured."

E. J. LOWBER, President.

The U. S. Branch of Imperial Fire Insurance Company announced:

"Our net losses will not exceed \$125,000, by the Chicago fire."

E. W. CROWELL, Resident Manager.

The Etna, Hartford and Phoenix were largely interested, and the announcement that they would pay their losses in full, gave wide satisfaction. Further telegrams were as follows:—

HARTFORD, Conn., October 13.—The following circular was issued:

OFFICE OF THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
HARTFORD, Conn., October 13, 1871. }

Definite information just received from Chicago, places our losses at so high a figure that we are obliged to suspend business until the question of reorganization shall be settled. (Signed) JOHN B. ELDRIDGE, President.

BOSTON, October 13.—It is announced that a guarantee fund has been raised by the directors of the New England Fire Insurance Company, and it will continue business.

LONDON, October 12.—The losses of the Liverpool Insurance Companies by the Chicago fire are estimated at £420,000.

The following notice to the policy-holders and stockholders of the Commerce Insurance Company, of Albany, has been issued:

I have just received (midnight, October 13) telegraphic advices from our General Agent, who is in Chicago, which convinces me that our loss will not exceed \$450,000, and probably will be adjusted for less. As our assets amount to over \$650,000, there remains \$200,000, if not more, to protect outstanding policies.

(Signed)

G. A. VAN ALLEN, Vice President.

The banks issued cards stating their being prepared to pay 15 per cent on all deposits in a few days, and promising prompt arrangement of claims and liabilities—

one bank stating that it would pay dollar for dollar after the lapse of a few weeks. Then came a statement of the position of all insurance companies—sent privately to leading men, but now published in full—it will there be seen that many companies doing a large business, by reason of lacking judgment, were straw corporations, and it is to be hoped that when the National Convention of Insurance Companies takes place, stringent State action will be advised, to prohibit the reckless and careless conduct of insurance business.

New York Companies.

Name.	Capital.	Gross Assets Jan. 1, 1871.	Losses.
Alma, City.....	\$ 200,000	\$ 442,700	\$250,000
Adriatic, City.....	200,000	240,120	5,000
Agricultural, Watertown.....	100,000	550,848	.....
Albany, Albany.....	150,000	204,973	.....
Albany City, Albany.....	200,000	307,640	Suspended
American, P., City.....	200,000	741,405	25,000
American Exchange, City.....	200,000	274,350	15,000
Arcle, City.....	25,000	200,433	Nothing
Astor, City.....	250,000	4,65,571	.....
Atlantic, City.....	200,000	556,179	250,000
Beekman, City.....	200,000	201,351	Suspended
Brewers and Malsters', City.....	200,000	220,000	Nothing
Broadway, City.....	200,000	370,004	Nothing
Brooklyn, L. I., City.....	150,000	304,444	Nothing
Buffalo City, Buffalo.....	200,000	370,934	.....
Buffalo Fire and Marine.....	200,000	473,577	.....
Buffalo German, Buffalo.....	200,000	270,081	5,000
Capital, City, Albany.....	200,000	200,769	.....
Citizens', P., City.....	300,000	684,798	25,000
City, City.....	210,000	466,069	Nothing
Clinton, City.....	50,000	392,704	2,000
Clinton, City.....	300,000	451,332	3,000
Columbia, City.....	400,000	602,377	10,000
Commerce, Albany.....	200,000	249,372	15,000
Commerce Fire, City.....	200,000	306,002	5,000
Commercial, City.....	200,000	306,002	1,000,000
Continental, P., City.....	50,000	2,538,038	Nothing
Corn Exchange, City.....	300,000	398,303	Nothing
Eagle, City.....	300,000	605,440	Nothing
Empire City, City.....	200,000	206,409	Nothing
Excelsior, City.....	200,000	335,724	Suspended
Exchange, City.....	150,000	183,959	.....
Farmers' Joint Stock, Meridan.....	100,000	194,073	Nothing
Firemen's, City.....	204,000	350,961	15,000
Firemen's Fund, City.....	150,000	173,377	.....
Firemen's Trust.....	150,000	226,360	5,000
Fulton, City (suspended).....	200,000	383,062	Ad'ts 700,000
Richard, City.....	200,000	250,802	Nothing
Germania, City.....	500,000	1,077,840	250,000
Glens Falls, Glens Falls.....	200,000	571,123	10,000
Globe, City.....	200,000	315,738	Nothing
Greenwich, City.....	200,000	429,872	Nothing
Guardian, City.....	200,000	278,688	40,000
Hamilton, City.....	150,000	260,135	Nothing
Hanover, P., City.....	400,000	700,335	230,000
Hoffman, City.....	200,000	235,242	10,000
Holland, Purchase, Batavia.....	100,000	171,496	.....
Home, City.....	2,500,000	4,578,098	Over 2,000,000
Howard, P., City.....	150,000	214,241	Nothing
Howard, P., City.....	500,000	783,851	275,000
Humboldt, City.....	200,000	251,186	10,000
Importers' and Traders', City.....	200,000	302,689	22,500
International, City.....	500,000	1,329,478	400,000
Irving, City.....	200,000	322,745	Refuses risks
Jefferson, City.....	200,010	411,155	47,500
Kings County, City.....	150,000	262,573	33,000
Knickerbocker, City.....	280,000	394,079	Nothing
Lafayette, L. I., City.....	150,000	214,757	7,500
Lamar, City.....	150,000	651,402	200,000
Lenox, City.....	150,000	240,801	30,000
Long Island, P., City.....	200,000	384,932	.....
Lorillard, P., City.....	1,500,000	1,715,909	80,000
Manhattan, City.....	500,000	1,407,738	Suspended
Manufacturers and Builders, City.....	200,000	206,409	Nothing
Market, P., City.....	200,000	394,884	Suspended
Mechanics' L. I., City.....	150,000	218,047	22,500

GREAT FIRE IN CHICAGO.

41

Name.	Capital.	Gross Assets Jan. 1, 1871.	Losses.
Mechanics' and Traders' City.....	\$280,000	\$400,002	.....
Merchants, City.....	200,000	275,399	100,000
Merchants, City.....	200,000	442,600	15,000
Metropolitan, City.....	300,000	399,434	Nothing
Montauk, L. I., City.....	150,000	254,405	Nothing
Nassau, L. I., City.....	200,000	301,618	.....
National, City.....	200,000	232,071	15,000
New Amsterdam, P., City.....	300,000	432,038	40,000
N. Y. Bowery, City.....	800,000	564,555	Nothing
N. Y. Central Union Springs.....	100,000	204,864	.....
New York Equitable.....	210,000	429,093	Nothing
New York Fire.....	200,000	392,273	15,000
Niagara, City.....	1,000,000	1,304,007	230,000
North American, City.....	500,000	779,305	200,000
North River.....	350,000	497,429	.....
Pacific, City.....	200,000	443,257	12,500
Park, City.....	200,000	302,493	Nothing
Peoples, City.....	150,000	231,070	Nothing
Peter Cooper, City.....	150,000	235,724	.....
Phoenix, L. I., City.....	1,000,000	1,890,019	360,000
Relief, City.....	200,000	310,993	10,000
Republic, City.....	500,000	685,478	225,000
Recolite, City.....	200,000	252,452	80,000
Rutgers, City.....	200,000	343,034	Nothing
Schenectady, Schenectady.....	100,000	93,737	Insolvent
Security, City.....	1,000,000	1,890,333	Ad'ts 1,000,000
Standard, City.....	200,000	375,707	Nothing
Star, City.....	200,000	300,441	Nothing
Sterling, City.....	200,000	247,027	7,500
Stuyvesant, City.....	200,000	303,640	Nothing
St. Nicholas, City.....	150,000	222,572	Nothing
Tradersmen's City.....	150,000	423,181	25,000
United States, City.....	250,000	437,250	Nothing
Washington, P., City.....	400,000	774,411	400,000
Watertown, Watertown.....	100,000	171,754	Nothing
Westchester, New Rochelle.....	200,000	485,314	Nothing
Western, of Buffalo.....	300,000	582,547	Nothing
Williamsburg City, City.....	250,000	639,692	70,000
Yonkers and New York, City.....	500,000	863,933	300,000
<i>Massachusetts Companies.</i>			
American, Boston.....	\$ 300,000	\$ 344,451	.....
Bay State, Worcester.....	104,800	168,275	.....
Beverly, Beverly.....	30,000	41,831	.....
Boston, Boston.....	300,000	678,740	Nothing
Boylston, Boston.....	300,000	636,250	.....
City, Boston.....	200,000	369,427	.....
Elliot, Boston.....	300,000	672,212	12,000
Equitable, Provincetown.....	50,000	42,129	.....
Exchange, Boston.....	100,000	111,092	.....
Firemen's, Boston.....	300,000	1,033,330	.....
First National, Worcester.....	100,000	157,366	.....
Franklin, Boston.....	300,000	541,908	.....
Gloucester, Gloucester.....	100,000	118,751	.....
Hide and Leather, Boston.....	300,000	419,211	700,000
Howard, Boston.....	200,000	358,642	.....
Independent, Boston.....	300,000	646,048	Suspended
Lawrence, Boston.....	250,000	262,503	12,000
Manufacturers', Boston.....	400,000	1,430,464	350,000
Merchants, Boston.....	300,000	594,299	.....
Merchants', Boston.....	500,000	958,559	10,000
Mutual Benefit, Boston.....	200,000	254,092	.....
National Boston.....	300,000	821,840	500,000
Neptune, Boston.....	300,000	852,195	.....
New England Mutual M., Boston.....	200,000	1,030,973	700,000
North American, Boston.....	200,000	601,747	10,000
People's, Worcester.....	400,000	887,766	.....
Prescott, Boston.....	200,000	452,680	.....
Salem, Salem.....	100,000	197,040	.....
Shoe and Leather Dealer', Boston.....	200,000	546,808	.....
Springfield, Springfield.....	500,000	630,101	.....
Suffolk, Boston.....	160,000	283,288	.....
Trader's and Mechanics', Lowell.....	100,000	192,401	.....
Tremont, Boston.....	200,000	234,643	.....
Washington, Boston.....	300,000	935,875	.....
<i>Ohio Companies.</i>			
Allemania, Cleveland.....	\$ 250,000	\$ 285,555	\$ 25,000
American, Cincinnati.....	100,000	125,513

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HISTORY OF THE

Name.	Capital.	Gross Assets.	
		Jan. 1, 1871.	Losses.
Andes, Cincinnati.....	\$1,000,000	\$1,203,425	\$40,000
Burnet, Cincinnati.....	60,000	75,369	.....
Butler, Hamilton.....	14,000	22,322	.....
Butler, Hamilton.....	60,000	78,000	.....
Capital City, Columbus.....	40,000	55,541	.....
Central, Columbus.....	20,833	28,396	.....
Cincinnati, Cincinnati.....	160,000	29,223	.....
Citizens', Cincinnati.....	52,500	67,609	.....
Cleveland, Cleveland.....	414,400	530,208	175,000
Commercial, Cincinnati.....	100,000	153,987	.....
Cooper, Dayton.....	23,800	32,527	.....
Eagle, Cincinnati.....	100,000	128,604	.....
Eclipse, Cincinnati.....	27,350	46,607	.....
Enterprise, Cincinnati.....	103,400	302,922	.....
Eureka, Cincinnati.....	20,425	67,007	.....
Farmer', Cincinnati.....	23,380	24,142	.....
Farmer', Cincinnati.....	100,000	131,626	.....
Farmers', Jelloway.....	32,000	55,770	.....
Farmers' and Merchant's, Dayton.....	100,000	123,300	.....
Firemen's, Cincinnati.....	100,000	225,600	.....
Firemen's, Dayton.....	100,000	125,893	.....
Franklin, Cincinnati.....	100,000	132,465	.....
Franklin, Columbus.....	70,000	83,071	.....
German, Cleveland.....	20,000	281,260	.....
German, Dayton.....	22,500	23,347	.....
German, Cincinnati.....	100,000	127,853	.....
German, Toledo.....	45,000	84,509	.....
Globe, Cincinnati.....	100,000	175,143	25,000
Globe, Cincinnati.....	17,500	41,629	.....
Hamilton, Hamilton.....	200,000	225,000	.....
Hibernia, Cleveland.....	500,000	637,047	150,000
Home, Columbus.....	60,000	76,335	.....
Home, Toledo.....	43,392	60,632	.....
Jefferson, Stenboville.....	150,000	296,781	.....
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Cincinnati.....	100,000	141,084	.....
Miami Valley, Cincinnati.....	26,100	51,133	.....
Miami Valley, Dayton.....	90,000	90,240	.....
Mutual, Toledo.....	100,000	120,514	.....
National, Cincinnati.....	100,000	40,092	.....
Ohio, Chillicothe.....	35,282	54,318	.....
Ohio, Dayton.....	50,750	79,921	.....
Ohio Valley, Cincinnati.....	25,000	43,928	.....
People's, Cincinnati.....	250,000	301,341	75,000
Sun, Cleveland.....	200,000	237,016	.....
Tenonia, Cleveland.....	26,000	40,872	.....
Tentonia, Dayton.....	100,000	103,313	.....
Tobacco, Cincinnati.....	75,000	105,837	.....
Toledo, Toledo.....	100,000	130,845	.....
Union, Cincinnati.....	120,100	143,747	.....
Washington, Cincinnati.....	100,000	173,550	.....
Western, Cincinnati.....	100,000	.....	.....
Missouri Companies.			
American Central, St. Louis.....	\$ 231,370	\$254,875	\$55,000
Anchor, St. Louis.....	105,225	121,974	27,000
Boatmen's, St. Louis.....	100,530	51,786	25,000
Chouteau, St. Louis.....	19,310	21,808	.....
Chouteau, St. Louis.....	175,000	271,373	.....
Citizen's, St. Louis.....	40,660	43,896	.....
Excelsior, St. Louis.....	73,037	19,815	.....
Franklin, St. Louis.....	100,000	19,701	.....
German, St. Louis.....	55,500	70,873	.....
Globe Mutual, St. Louis.....	125,000	150,793	.....
Jefferson, St. Louis.....	83,550	66,061	.....
Home, St. Joseph.....	101,272	121,843	.....
Lafayette, Lexington.....	51,884	56,439	.....
Lumbermen & Mechanics, St. Louis.....	180,000	200,409	.....
Marine, St. Louis.....	150,000	210,925	.....
Merchant's, St. Joseph.....	69,535	79,682	.....
National, Hannibal.....	111,201	147,733	.....
North Missouri, Macon.....	133,050	154,169	.....
Pacific, St. Louis.....	25,000	36,835	.....
Phoenix, St. Louis.....	108,950	126,654	.....
St. Joseph, St. Joseph.....	64,000	105,729	.....
St. Louis, St. Louis.....	249,000	307,342	.....
State, Hannibal.....	109,000	162,190	.....
Union, St. Louis.....	100,000	107,575	.....
United States, St. Louis.....	170,000	184,279	.....

Michigan.

Name.	Capital.	Gross Assets Jan. 1, 1871.	Losses.
Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit.....	\$ 160,000	\$ 273,063	\$ 80,000
Michigan State, Adrian.....	150,000	266,121	.....
State, Lansing.....	100,000	.....	.....
<i>Wisconsin.</i>			
Brewers' Protective, Milwaukee.....	\$ 164,175	\$ 183,631	\$ 75,000
North-western National, Milwaukee.....	150,000	191,202	90,000
<i>Minnesota.</i>			
St. Paul Fire and Marine, St. Paul.....	\$ 120,000	\$ 280,593	\$ 60,000
<i>Kentucky.</i>			
Aurora, Covington.....	\$ 150,000	\$ 163,513	\$ 35,000
<i>New Hampshire.</i>			
New Hampshire Fire, Manchester.....	\$ 100,000	\$ 134,586	.....

Foreign Companies.

The list of foreign companies doing business in the United States gives the whole assets of the companies. All of them except the Imperial do a life insurance business, and the largest portion of their assets are credited to that department.

Commercial Union.....	\$1,250,000	\$4,000,000	\$ 65,000
Imperial.....	3,500,000	5,438,915	150,000
Liverpool & London and Globe.....	1,951,760	30,136,420	2,000,000
North British and Mercantile.....	1,350,000	4,104,593	2,000,000
Queen.....	855,890	2,347,495	Nothing
Royal.....	1,444,475	9,274,776	98,000

The Companies whose losses are designated by dots or "leaders," have not been heard from, though in the case of the Chicago companies it is feared a very large majority—if not all—are bankrupt. The "American," "Merchants," "Republic," and a few others, however, giving promise of reasonable adjustment. However, their personal losses have been immense—papers have disappeared and been destroyed, records burned, and matters so disturbed and disarranged that it must be a long time ere satisfactory or definite evidence will be forthcoming. The other outside Companies not heard from have not been very great sufferers, though many will be hard pressed. We from inquiry and close investigation are convinced that many stated losses are from 25 to 50 per cent. more than at present asserted.

At the Chamber of Commerce the wildest excitement was manifested; men grew desperate as they discussed the removal of the Board to Mich. ave. on the South Side—the repudiation of former transactions—the losses of a few days past—and other matters of grave importance. Within a few hours between two and three thousand acres of magnificent buildings had been destroyed—within a few hours over 15,000—yes 16,000 edifices had been swept away—within a few hours 80,000 or 90,000 people were left homeless, houseless, starving—and within a few hours property to the extent of over \$300,000,000 had been stricken down before the march of the destroyer; had acted a brilliant part in the Fire Fiend's Carnival—and bade the proudest head droop and coldest hearts yearn for the miseries of the Doomed City. Doomed City! It was indeed;—years of strife against misfortune, years of strife with creditors, and years of deep anxiety—this to secure prosperity—this to build up a city famed throughout the civilized world;—and now for miles around, naught save wrecked fragments of masonry, ghastly beds of ashes, and poverty's gaunt form mocking the millionaire of yesterday. Fragments of masonry! let those who doubt this assertion seek the sites of the following magnificent structures:—

Academy of Design, Adams, between State and Dearborn.
A. H. Miller's building, corner State and Madison.
Andrew's building, La Salle, between Madison and Monroe.

Andrews & Otis's building, Clark, between Monroe and Adams.
 Arcade buildings, Clark, between Madison and Monroe.
 Berlin block, corner State and Monroe.
 Blake's building, Washington, between Fifth avenue and Franklin.
 Boone block, La Salle, between Washington and Madison.
 Bowen's building, Randolph, between Michigan and Wabash avenue.
 Bryan block, corner La Salle and Monroe.
 Burch's block, Lake, between Wabash avenue and State street.
 Calhoun block, Clark, between Washington and Madison.
 Chamber of Commerce building, corner La Salle and Washington.
 Chicago Mutual Life Insurance building, Fifth avenue, between Washington and Randolph.
 The Chicago Times building, Dearborn, between Washington and Madison.
 City Water Works, corner Chicago avenue and Pine.
 Cobb's block, corner Lake and Wabash avenue.
 Cobb's block, Washington, between Clark and Dearborn.
 Cobb's building, Dearborn, between Washington and Madison.
 Commercial building, corner La Salle and Lake.
 Commercial Insurance Company's building, Washington, between La Salle and Fifth avenue.
 Court House, Randolph and Washington, between Clark and La Salle.
 Crosby's building, State, between Randolph and Washington.
 Custom House, corner Dearborn and Monroe.
 Dellaven block, Dearborn, between Quincy and Jackson.
 Depository building, Randolph, between Clark and La Salle.
 Dickey's building, corner Dearborn and Lake.
 Dole's building, corner Clark and South Water.
 Drake's block, corner Wabash avenue and Washington.
 Eagle Work's block, corner Madison and Clinton.
 Ewing block, North Clark, between North Water and Kinzie.
 Exchange Bank building, corner Lake and Clark.
 Flander's block, foot South Water.
 Fry's building, La Salle, between Washington and Randolph.
 Fullerton's block, corner Washington and Dearborn.
 Gallup building, corner La Salle and Madison.
 Garrett block, corner Randolph and State.
 Hartford Fire Insurance building, La Salle, between Randolph and Lake.
 Holt's building, Washington, between La Salle and Fifth avenue.
 Honore block, Dearborn, between Monroe and Adams.
 Illinois Central Land Department building, Michigan avenue, between Lake and South Water.
 Keep's building, Clark, between Madison and Monroe.
 Kehoe's building, corner Twelfth and Blue Island avenue.
 Kent's building, No. 153 Monroe.
 King's block, corner Washington and Dearborn.
 Lakeside building, corner Adams and Clark.
 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington.
 Lincoln block, corner Lake and Franklin.
 Lind's block, corner Randolph and Market.
 Link's block, corner La Salle and Lake.
 Lloyd's block, corner Randolph and Fifth avenue.
 Lombard block, corner Monroe and Custom House place, between Clark and Dearborn.
 Loomis Block, corner Clark and South Water.
 Lumberman's Exchange, corner South Water and Franklin.
 McCarthy's Building, corner Dearborn and Washington.
 McCarthy's Building, corner Clark and Randolph.
 McCormick's Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph.
 McCormick's Building, corner Michigan ave. and Lake.
 McKee's Building, corner Wabash ave. and Randolph.
 Mackin's Building, State, between Madison and Monroe.
 Magie's Building, corner LaSalle and Randolph.

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Major Block, corner LaSalle and Madison.
 Marine Bank Building, corner Lake and LaSalle.
 Mechanics' Building, Washington, between LaSalle and Fifth ave.
 Mercantile Building, LaSalle, between Madison and Washington.
 Merchant's Insurance Building, corner LaSalle and Washington.
 Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington.
 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle.
 Monroe Building, corner Clark and Monroe.
 Morrison Block, Clark, between Madison and Monroe.
 Morrison Building, Clark, between Madison and Washington.
 Newbury Block, corner Wells and Kinzie.
 Nixon Building, corner LaSalle and Monroe.
 Norton Block, Nos. 136 and 138 South Water.
 Old Board of Trade Buildings, South Water, between LaSalle and Fifth ave.
 Open Board Building, Madison, between Clark and LaSalle.
 Oriental Building, LaSalle, between Washington and Madison.
 Otis Block, corner Madison and LaSalle.
 Otis Building, corner State and Madison.
 Pacific Hotel, corner Clark and Quincy.
 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Fifth ave.
 Phoenix Building, LaSalle, between Randolph and Washington.
 Pomeroy's Building, No. 160 South Water.
 Pope's Block, Madison, between Clark and LaSalle.
 Portland Block, corner Dearborn and Washington.
 Post-Office, corner Dearborn and Monroe.
 Post-Office Building, Dearborn, between Madison and Monroe.
Prairie Farmer Building, Monroe, between Dearborn and Clark.
 Purple's Block, corner North Clark and Ontario.
 Raymond Block, corner State and Madison.
 Republic Life Insurance Building, LaSalle, between Madison and Monroe.
 Reynolds's Block, corner Dearborn and Madison.
 Rice's Building, 74 to 81 Dearborn.
 Scanmon's Building, corner Randolph and Michigan ave.
 Shepard's Building, Dearborn, between Monroe and Adams.
 Sherman House Block, corner Clark and Randolph.
 Smith & Nixon's Block, corner Clark and Washington.
 Speed's Building, 125 Dearborn.
Staats Zeitung Building, Madison, between Dearborn and Clark.
 Stearn's Building, Washington, between LaSalle and Fifth ave.
 Steel's Block, corner LaSalle and South Water.
 Stone's Building, Madison, between Clark and LaSalle.
 Taylor's Block, corner Franklin and South Water.
Tribune Building, corner Dearborn and Madison.
 Turner's Building, corner North State and Kinzie.
 Tyler Block, LaSalle between Lake and South Water.
 Uhlich Block, North Clark, between Kinzie and Water.
 Union Building, corner LaSalle and Washington.
 Volk's Building, 197 Washington.
 Walker's Block, Dearborn, between Lake and Randolph.
 Warner's Block, 123 and 125 Randolph.
 Washington Block, Clark, between Washington and Madison.
 Wheeler's Block, corner Clark and South Water.
 Wicker's Building, corner State and South Water.
 Wright Brother's Building, corner North State and Kinzie.
 Five Public Schools.

HOTELS.

Palmer House.		Everett House.
Sherman House.		Metropolitan House.
Tremont House.		Central House.
Pacific		Howard House.
Adams House.		City Hotel.
Briggs House.		Clifton House.
Mattison House.		Clarendon House.
Revere House.	Orient House	Bigelow House.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal	3	New England	1
Presbyterian	5	Congregational	1
Methodist	5	Catholic	5
Unitarian	2	Jewish	3
Swedenborgian	2	Lutheran	2

Besides many other places of worship, fully seventy being destroyed.

THEATRES.

Crosby's Opera House.	King's Opera House.
McVicker's.	Olympic.
Hooley's.	German.
Dearborn.	Turner Hall.
Wood's Museum.	

The following buildings escaped:

BLOCKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Barnaer building, corner of West Lake and Clinton streets.
 Cole's building, corner West Madison and Halstead streets.
 Edward's Block, Milwaukee avenue, between Noble and Cleaver streets.
 High School, West Monroe street, between Desplaines and Halstead streets.
 Rice & Jackson Block, West Randolph street, between Jefferson and Desplaines streets.
 Sherman's Block, Wabash avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Prairie State Loan and Trust Company, No. 95 West Randolph street.
 Savings Bank of the Mechanics' Association, No. 164 Twenty-second street.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, corner Canal and Madison streets.
 Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, corner Canal and Kenzie streets.
 Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, corner Canal and Madison streets.
 Chicago & North-western (Wisconsin and Milwaukee division) corner West Water and Kenzie streets.
 Chicago, Dansville and Vincennes, corner Canal and Kenzie streets.

BANKS.

Chicago Clearing House Association, 82 Dearborn street.
 City National Bank, 156 Washington street.
 Commercial National Bank, 55 Dearborn street.
 Commercial Loan Company, 44 North Clark street.
 Cook County National Bank, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe streets.
 Corn Exchange National Bank, room 2 Chamber of Commerce.
 Fifth National Bank, north-east corner Clark and Dearborn streets.
 First National Bank, south-west corner State and Washington streets.
 Fourth National Bank, south-east corner Dearborn and Washington streets.
 Germania Bank, 40 South Clark street.
 Hibernian Banking Association, south-west corner Clark and Lake streets.
 Illinois Mutual Trust Company, 147 and 149 Randolph street.
 Manufacturers' National Bank, north-west corner Dearborn and Washington streets.
 Marine Company of Chicago, 156 Lake, north-east corner LaSalle street.
 Mechanics' National Bank, 154 Lake street.
 Merchants' National Bank, 108 LaSalle street.
 National Bank of Commerce, 87 Dearborn street.
 National Bank of Illinois, 95 Washington street.
 North-Western National Bank, 1 Chamber of Commerce.
 Prairie State Loan and Trust Company, north-west corner Randolph and Jefferson streets.
 Real Estate Loan and Trust Company, 105 and 107 Monroe street, Lombard Block.
 Second National Bank, north-west corner Lake and Clark streets.
 Traders' National Bank, 44 Clark street.

Third National Bank, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets.
 Union Insurance and Trust Company, No 133 Dearborn street.
 Union National Bank, south-west corner LaSalle and Washington streets.
 Union Stock Yards National Bank, Union Stock Yards.
 J. R. Valentine & Co.

SAVINGS' BANKS.

Chicago Savings Institution and Trust Company, basement south-west corner State and Washington streets.
 Com. Loan Company, No. 60 North Clark street.
 Fourth National Bank, south-east corner Washington and Dearborn streets.
 German Savings Bank, Nos. 34 and 36 LaSalle street.
 Hibernian Bank Association Savings Bank, south-west corner Clark and Lake streets.
 International Mutual Trust Company, No. 135 LaSalle street.
 Marine Company of Chicago, No 156 Lake street.
 Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 13 Clark street.
 Merchants' Saving Loan and Trust Company, south-west corner Lake and Dearborn streets.
 National Loan and Trust Company, 92 LaSalle street.
 Prairie State Loan and Trust Company, 95 West Randolph street.
 Real Estate, Loan and Trust Company, next west of the Post Office.
 Savings Bank of the Mechanics Association, 164 Twenty-second street.
 State Savings' Institution, 82 and 84 LaSalle street.
 Union Insurance and Trust Company, 133 Dearborn street; Branch at 316 Milwaukee street.

RAILWAY STATIONS.

Michigan Central and Great Western of Canada, Union Depot, foot of Lake street.
 Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Van Buren street, head of LaSalle.
 Illinois Central, foot of Lake street.
 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, foot of Lake street.
 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets, head of LaSalle.
 Chicago & North-western (Galena division) corner of North Water and Wells streets, North Side.

The following Elevators were burned: Munger & Armour's, Galena, Illinois Central A., Hiram Wheeler's, National, Vincent Nelson & Co.'s. The following Elevators were reported safe: Illinois Central B., Flint & Thompson, two of Munn & Scott, two of Armour, Dale & Co., Burlington, and Old Iowa and Illinois River. The total amount of grain remaining in the Elevators is 5,000,000 bushels. It is estimated that the loss in grain will amount to nearly 2,000,000 of bushels.

Between eighty and ninety printing offices were destroyed, including lithography and stereotyping establishments.

FRIDAY—and the work of building up Chicago is proceeded with; various sections of the burned district are dotted with wooden structures; men are busily clearing away bricks, opening safes, making contracts, organizing their affairs. Foolish rumors were abroad that the millionaire of last week, Potter Palmer, had committed suicide. Wise men shook their heads and said, "He's not the man to go into that business—his splendid hotels and stores may have been flattened to the ground, but he has been through too much and learned too much to be afraid of the world; he has more blood, and will yet get full value for all he has lost." This was the universal verdict in favor of the moral probity of a man who has done more for Chicago than any single individual in it during the past few years. It was talked of, too, that a few of the firemen gloated over his hotel being destroyed, owing to Mr. Palmer having advised economy in the Fire Department, but we received no authentic evidence of such unmanly

conduct. If Potter Palmer possesses the same nerve he did but ten years ago, he cannot be a ruined man. A story is also circulating that Gen. Sheridan, hearing that a certain hotel keeper on the South-east Side was extortionate in his prices, disguised himself and visited the individual, asking him what he "charged by the day?"

"Ten dollars," was the response.

"Could you not run it at \$2.50?"

"No, we charge ten dollars per day," was the reply.

"Well," answered Sheridan, "if you do not take your sign down and replace the \$10 with \$2.50, we will run it for you!"

Whatever followed few knew, but \$2.50 per day was the charge from that hour.

A further rumor that Mr. Ullhman, of the firm of Wren, Ullhman & Co., bankers, who was found dead near his place of business on the night of the fire, had been murdered, and not burned to death as was supposed; this story was fully credited by good authorities. Various cases of shooting, hanging, killing had occurred during the week, but excited less attention than a runaway team on an ordinary occasion; some who were special policemen took advantage of their position, and used force where gentle words would have answered. Allan Pinkerton had issued notices that anyone discovered stealing would be put to death, and as Gen. Sheridan behaved most humanely, at the same time enforcing strict discipline, there were fewer cases of crime than might have been reasonably anticipated. Some who were given water by those in a position to bestow, sold it at good prices until they were discovered.

The German population were really in great distress, and as they had ever been a liberal-minded, industrious and peaceable class, it was hoped that a fund would be provided for them; large numbers of these living in the North Division were totally ruined. The Oddfellows, Masons and members of other societies are issuing circulars to their distant brethren, calling for aid. A meeting of the Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis relief committees took place, at which representatives from other cities were present. They unanimously resolved upon definite arrangements, so that subscriber and receiver might be protected; this was to see that the contributions hereafter should be properly disposed of. To meet this view a thorough organization was effected, consisting of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, assisted by prominent citizens. All bills were to be audited by the Executive Committee of that Society, consisting of seven well-known citizens, the Controller and R. B. Mason, Mayor.

This organization made the following suggestions to people:

"So far as practicable, we suggest that money be remitted, as with that we can buy articles, which from time to time we most need. All funds collected elsewhere should be remitted direct to, or held subject to the order of 'The Chicago Relief and Aid Society.' Funds already deposited in other cities will be drawn upon by orders or drafts of 'The Chicago Relief and Aid Society,' signed by R. B. Mason. All materials should be consigned to 'The Chicago Relief and Aid Society,' at Chicago, great care being taken to mark contents on packages, and to send invoices promptly by mail. Send cooked or perishable food only upon special order from our Society.

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

HENRY W. KING, President of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society,
WIRT DEXTER, Chairman Executive Committee."

Allan Pinkerton's circular occasions considerable interest:—

OFFICE OF PINKERTON'S POLICE.

Orders are hereby given to Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants, and men of Pinkerton's preventive police, that they are in charge of the burning district, in the South Divi-

sion. Any person sterling, or seeking to steal any property in my charge, or attempting to break open the safes, as the men cannot make arrests at the present time, they shall kill the persons by my orders. No mercy shall be shown them, but death shall be their fate.

ALLAN PINKERTON.

It was further announced that the Fidelity Safe Co.'s vaults and other banks were sound, and would—with New York balances—leave 50 per cent, whilst the insurances at the least secure the banks 25 to 30 per cent more. The *Tribune* has fought bravely for the people—and says—"Chicago shall rise again—let no trouble be borrowed from the past,"—whilst the *Journal* adds—"We can soon be in a position to take a fresh start upon a new era of commercial and municipal greatness." The *Post* follows suit, as does the *Republican*, for all possess that indomitable energy which knows no failure—countenances no despair. Already Rand, McNally & Co., the Railroad Printers, are stocking up, and Donnelly, Church & Co., the "Lakeside" Printers, are arranging their affairs. Mr. Bross, of the *Tribune*, is off to New York—happily much of the machinery of the office is saved—whilst Mr. Storey—who will emerge like a lion in a few days—will soon be able to add his influence in stirring up any dormant symptoms.

SATURDAY IN CHICAGO—The return—after a week's lapse—of that day which witnessed the commencement of the fiery Ordeal. But men think not now of the past—they have scarce time to deal with the future; they consider that ten, even twenty years of their labor has been lost, and grapple like heroes with the dire emergencies of the occasion. Many are startled to find that the Land Records are burned; others that their safes inside are but calcined masses, whilst many a good man—returning to his house, exclaims—"Chicago may be burned, but Chicago men are not going to sit down in the ashes!" Another exclaimed—"I was in Montreal, but got a telegram in Detroit yesterday that my buildings were burned, but my wife and children safe—so that made me feel good."

Others talked over the Insurance Companies, and held that these could not compromise for small amounts, as their own published statements would convict them of fraud. Whilst others—like John B. Drake and Palmer—were giving out contracts for rebuilding.

Then rain commenced; it sprinkled lightly, then pattered, pattered, pattered, on the roofs, and there was joy in every countenance, water had been scarce, but now it was plentiful, and all alike partook of these Providential showers; they came early and continued for many hours.

The fears of incendiarism were fast disappearing, as Gen. Sheridan assured the people he could trace nothing serious to any person. It was also announced that the Custom's vaults had been opened—\$2,000,000 in greenbacks being destroyed, and \$1,000,000 in gold reduced to "bullion." The greenbacks were Government property, consequently no loss. The gold of course is worth its "weight."

One of the Post Office safes, on being opened, was found to be very much injured, \$35,000 in money and \$80,000 in postage stamps were secure, though not fit for use. The cash book was a calcined mass, whilst the ledger, day books, &c., were readable. All the papers of the District Attorney of City were destroyed. It was also announced that Col. Stone and wife, the City Treasurer, any many others supposed to have been burned to death, were safe. Many argued that the loss of life could not be more than

between one and two hundred; but this was, is and must be mere individual opinion; scores had perished who would not be missed from a population of 300,000. Then it was said that the Nicholson pavement did not burn; this however was traced to people who had an interest in maintaining a good reputation for it; the pavement did burn; not "for miles" as some announced, but in various places it was so fired that pedestrians found difficulty in passing over it during the conflagration. The Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Companies telegraphed that every dollar of their losses (\$2,750,000) would be promptly sent, and also subscribing \$10,000 to the Relief Fund. It was also hinted that the "Pacific" Insurance stockholders had refused to respond to the 75 per cent call, and claimed that the charter only allowed 5 per cent at a time. This refusal was owing to the fact that losses were found to be \$2,000,000 instead of \$1,000,000 as first supposed. Also that the Putnam of Hartford would suspend and reorganize.

Thus glided away another day—closing a week which witnessed the most disastrous conflagration—and rivalling Moscow—the world was ever visited by. God grant that all future generations may be spared a similar affliction!

During the great London Fire which commenced on the 2d of September 1666, and continued three days and nights, 13,200 houses were destroyed, together with many public buildings—St. Paul's, the City Gates, Royal Exchange, Custom House, Guild Hall, St. Dunstons, &c., this was immediately after the Plague, and chastened the horror-stricken city; but in Chicago naught save magnificent stone and marble blocks, immense rows of residences—each one in value and dimensions representing five of the structures consumed by the fire of 1666—each one a model of purity, cleanliness and grandeur; to compare that fire with the one now on record would be a very great error, using the mildest form of expression. Again, the united fires which have occurred on the American Continent for the past half century, in amount of losses and production of misery, fall far short of the Chicago calamity; to prove this figures are simply necessary:

		LOSS.
New York.....	1835	600 warehouses, &c., \$20,000,000
Charleston, S. C.,.....	1838	1,158 buildings 8,000,000
New York.....	1839	46 buildings 10,000,000
Philadelphia.....	1839	52 buildings 500,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1845	1,000 buildings 6,000,000
Quebec, (Canada).....	1845	2,800 buildings 17,000,000
New York.....	1845	302 buildings 6,000,000
St. John's (N. F.).....	1846	..... 16,000,000
Nantucket.....	1846	300 buildings 800,000
Albany.....	1849	600 buildings 3,000,000
Brooklyn, N. Y.,.....	1848	200 buildings 750,000
St. Louis.....	1849	15 blocks 3,000,000
Philadelphia.....	1850	300 houses 4,000,000

And allowing an average in proportion for the past twenty years—there yet remains the indisputable fact that for property destroyed, pecuniarily viewed, for misery and poverty engendered, for business disturbance, and shock to the Commercial classes, no fires—or union of fires—have ever equalled this fearful, devastating visitation of 1871.

The world has been appalled by it—and we can judge how vast a circumstance is required to thrill and unnerve the calm, practical inhabitants of a universe.

SUNDAY—The day of rest from labor! On this evening a meeting of the officers of the National Banks of Chicago took place, in order that a conference might be held to confer with Mr. Hulburd, Controller of Currency. The Chair was occupied by J. Irving Pearce, President of the Third National Bank. Henry Greenbaum, of the German National Bank, Secretary. A lengthy discussion, touching the condition of the Chicago banks as affected by the fire, was the result. It was ascertained upon comparison of liabilities and resources, that all the banks were perfectly solvent, and should resume business at once. The only delay asked by any of the banks was for sufficient time to convey their safes from the ruins to new places of business, and to arrange their books and office furniture. A resolution heretofore passed, to pay fifteen per cent. cash immediately, was unanimously rescinded, and a resolution adopted to open for regular transaction of business at 10 A. M. on the 17th inst.

The following was issued:

To the Public:

Having ascertained from personal investigation, that the National Banks of Chicago are solvent institutions, and that, notwithstanding the late fire, they are able and ready to pay all just claims on presentation. I hereby announce that the National Banks of Chicago will open their doors for the transaction of business, as usual, on Tuesday the 17th inst, at 10 A. M., and I hereby express my belief in their ability to meet all their legitimate engagements on demand.

(Signed)

H. R. HURLBURD, Controller of Currency.

Many of the edifices remaining intact were converted into Houses of Refuge. There were a few churches left, but these clergymen—of all denominations—whose sacred temples had been destroyed, preached in the open air to those who had been "through the fire." The occasion was solemn and impressive. Tears fell from eyes unused to weeping, and their Creator looked down on—and let us hope pitied—those brought to his foot-stool and snubbed by adversity. At St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, the Very Rev. Dr. Starrs, Vicar General, read the following circular:

To the Reverend Pastors of Catholic Churches in this City:

The cry for help which comes to us in such piercing tones from the thousands of our fellow beings in Chicago, seated amid the ashes of their desolated city, without food or shelter, appeals so forcibly to every human heart, that there is not one, I am sure, having it in his power to give relief, be it much or be it little, that will not promptly do so with willingness and generous hand. In order that the greater facilities may be offered to all the members of our flock for the expression of a great act of Christian Charity, I hereby recommend that a collection be made in all the churches of the city on the Sunday after next, 22d, inst., due announcement to be made on next Sunday. The sums collected should be sent immediately to the Chancery office, that they may be remitted without delay to succor the distressed.

†JOHN, Archbishop of New York.

Given at New York, this 10th day of October, 1871.

In New York and Brooklyn the Reverends Dr. Ewer, Dr. Richardson, Dr. Thompson, Dr. Chapin, Hepworth, Dr. Bollowes, Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Houghton, Talmage, Dr. Duncan and others, spoke eloquently. In fact, throughout the length and breadth of the land, voices were raised and fervent prayers offered up, and the great principle vindicated, that nations—as well as individuals—must ever be knit together in one common, but God-like bond of brotherhood.

Throughout the continent the churches were doing their part, thousands of dollars being subscribed, and it was found that New York, in cash and supplies, had

already raised over \$2,000,000. Detroit also had raised between \$30,000 and \$40,000, and Mr. G. F. Bagley, in response to a request, replied that he would, as chairman of the committee, forward \$10,000 worth of lumber at once, this being much needed. Major D. C. Houston of the Engineer Corps, U. S., wrote some admirable suggestions on the reconstruction of Chicago—a few extracts being interesting:—

"Where the whole city to be laid out anew the natural features of the country and the railroad communications would point to the south side as the centre. The business operations will commence here and radiate as heretofore to the southwest and north, but more to the south, owing to the fact that the communication is interrupted by natural obstacles. Into this centre hundreds of thousands of people will pour daily, coming from the residence portion of the city, the suburbs and the whole country.

* * * * * Two or three hours of the day are consumed in traveling to and fro, and owing to the crowds in the streets, the contracted markets, and places of exchange, the time required to transact business is doubled and trebled. Now the points which seem to me to be considered at this time and be fully provided for are, first, the laying out of certain lines for steam communication from the centre of business to the suburbs, to be so arranged as not to obstruct the street travel or be interrupted by it. * * * * * Second, the arrangement of commodious and central depots for the great lines of railroads centering in the city. Third, a commodious levee along the river for public docks, a grand market and a grand plaza where all can go without paying tribute. * * * * * Fourth, the great leading lines of business should be consolidated or concentrated on certain streets running north and south. There should be a financial centre, a dry goods centre, a hardware centre, &c. Fifth, an open square for public meetings and outdoor business; The Court House Square suggests itself at once. Let the Court House go further south, and leave the present square open. Let it be surrounded by banks, brokers' offices, &c., and these will be room for everybody."

Every reader as a general thing has seen some map of what purported to be an exact and reliable description of the burned district; some of these were good, others vile and entirely inaccurate; they either destroyed the entire city or not enough of it, slashing a streak of ruin where no ruin existed, and designating portions saved which smoldered in ashes. Chicago, however, is so well known, its topography having been carefully studied for years past by business men, that it is unnecessary to enter upon a lengthy description of the favored Prairie City of the West—which occupies a level plain, the shore of Lake Michigan, at that point, running nearly north and south. From the north-west and south-west, and becoming nearly parallel to the lake shore, the north branch and the south branch of the Chicago River come at right angles to a junction, forming the main channel, three-quarters of a mile from the shore, thence flowing east to the lake. By this impediment, the city is divided into three sections, popularly known as the North Division, the South Division and the West Division. Edwards in his compilation states the population to be: North Division 75,000, West Division 125,000, South Division 100,000, making up the total of 300,000. Settlement began about old Fort Dearborn, on the lake shore, one of the log structures of which passed away in the great conflagration. Business gradually moved westward toward

the fork of the river, outside the Government reservation bounded by State street. The North Side had, in 1836, its early stage of ambition which had left the Lake House and a few old-time brick structures, of a pretentious class in their day, along North Water and Kinzie streets, parallel to the river. Twenty-five years ago, however, the question was settled for all time, originally by common consent, but since solidly confirmed by the location of the railway termini, that the region from the river southward along the lake shore, constituting the upper portion of the South Division, should be the business heart of Chicago, its southern line moving southward with the progress of improvements.

And now we close this hurriedly written sketch of a great National calamity. 'SHALL THERE BE A NEW CHICAGO?' Men already ask this significant question; we believe there will be a new Chicago—new, so far as stately edifices, carefully planned residences, massive warehouses—erected upon sites now vast wildernesses of ashes—can make it new; but the men of to-day will be at the helm, and the beautiful Garden City will bloom with verdure for them during their prime and advancing age; they will look back with pride and say to those springing up—"This was once a ruin—men scoffed at us for hoping to see old landmarks of business and enterprise replaced, but we accomplished the work, we fulfilled our mission, and we thank our God." To-day the ashes may sweep over desolated districts, but the lake is not dry, the Railway lines are not as things of the past; the great Northwest is a friend and patron. Commerce acknowledges her sway, and this hour Chicago's credit and honor are unimpeachable. The men who built Chicago will build it again; but the city will be more carefully planned. When Haussman reconstructed Paris, he destroyed property of immense value; but now Chicago stands as a virgin soil ready for the designer, the architect and the builder. Let commissioners—not the old foggy description of commissioners, drawing pay and doing nothing—be appointed, let competent men be entrusted with the work, and ere the tenth annual anniversary of the awful fire rolls around, Chicago will indeed prove to all nations that their sympathies were deserved, their beneficence wisely bestowed. The hearts, the will, the energies are there, and NEW CHICAGO shall be again built up by those who planted her first great commercial corner stone, in reality not more than a quarter of a century ago; they will have learned a lesson, and hand that lesson down to their children—a bitter lesson though it be; they will emerge from the ordeal purified, and with manly zeal, endeavor to accomplish the labor before them; the sons of these men, too, will work; they will forget the club and gambling rooms, and haunt the busy marts of commerce and the counting-house; the pampered, petted—yet tender and loving—daughters of the stricken, will forsake the fashionable milliner and the fascinating watering place—one and all joining in the great struggle which assuredly precedes success—and one and all remembering that, notwithstanding worldly prosperity and godly possessions, the words of the poet will stand true to the end:—

" 'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

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We refer to TAPPAN, McKILLOP & Co., and A. L. WINNE & Co. Both of above had our Safes in the terrible fire — the latter of whom having furnished us with the following letter, which speaks for itself:

Office of A. L. WINNE & Co.,
Steam Heating and Ventilating Works, 114 Dearborn St.,
Chicago, October 10, 1871.

DETROIT SAFE COMPANY:

Gents:—We ship you per M. C. R. R. our No. 2 Double Door Safe, which please repair as you find it to need.

This Safe has stood the test splendidly. It lay upon its face for three days, in a position where the heat was greater than at any other point in the premises. A pile of long pipe coils that lay beneath seemed to form an air flue, intensifying the heat, so as to entirely melt the ends of the coils that lay beneath the Safe.

We send you some of the papers to show the condition of the contents. The papers of another Safe lying near this were entirely destroyed.

We have the utmost confidence in your filling. The extra weight of iron you use has not alone proved an additional protection, but kept the Safe intact, so as to be fit for further use.

Yours, respectfully,

A. L. WINNE & Co.

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